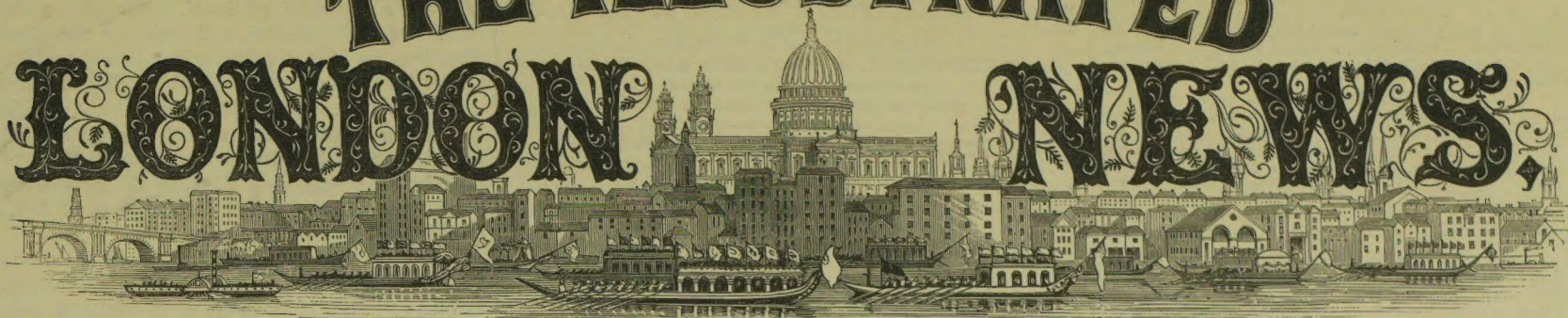


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2088.—VOL. LXXIV.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1879.

WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA: THE GREAT STREAM OF LAVA.—SEE PAGE 575.

France deserves our heartiest congratulations. Her Government, her Legislature, and her People, have displayed "the courage of their convictions." They have put the completing touch to the political edifice which they reared for themselves in the midst of sore trouble by their rare patience and self-restraint. The Republic, we may say, has made a conquest of France by fir-

the capital. Our hope is that the excitements to which the French Chamber of Deputies is occasionally subject will grow less frequent, as well as less violent, in its settled home than they have been at Versailles; that the consciousness of being watched by a keen-witted population will have some effect in sobering down self-willed and explosive natures; and that they who have been elected by universal suffrage to the dignity of representing France will feel themselves bound to return the compliment by preserving in the centre of France the moderation which becomes their honourable calling. Parliamentary Government, in the very nature of things, has some drawbacks. It is much to be lamented when they are added to by individual abandonment of self-control. True patriotism will disdain to use this weapon even for high purposes; and be it remembered that the higher and purer the purpose, the more is it desecrated by being associated with disreputable methods of proceeding. We conclude, however, as we began. We congratulate the Republic of France upon having achieved a final victory, and we hope it will long endure as the restful, calm, and sober embodiment of the aspirations and hopes of the French Nation.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie Church. The Rev. A. Campbell officiated. The officers of the detachment of the 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment stationed at Ballater, Major Doran and Lieutenants Ozanne and Birch, were invited to lunch at Balmoral Castle on Monday, and were afterwards received by her Majesty. The Rev. A. Campbell dined with the Queen. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice have driven out daily, and have visited the Glassalt Shiel and the Linns of Dee and Quoich. The Queen telegraphed, through Sir Henry Ponsonby, to inquire about the health of General Sir Hastings Doyle after his recent accident.

The first State Concert of the season, by command of her Majesty, was given on Monday at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the Palace from Marlborough House, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards. The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present, and the Prince of Leiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess Dornberg, the Maharajah Duleep Singh and the Marahannee, and Count and Countess Gleichen and upwards of a thousand persons were invited to the concert. The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty, and a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was mounted in the court of the palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Royal personages, entered the saloon, with the usual state ceremony, at twenty minutes before eleven o'clock, when the concert commenced. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of antique crême satin brocade, trimmed point d'Alençon, with tablier of variegated pannes and pansy-coloured velvet; corsage to correspond; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; ornaments, diamonds, pearls, and sapphires. Orders, Victoria and Albert, the Star of India, St. Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order. The artists were Mesdames Adelina Patti and Trebelli, Mdle. Kellogg, Herr Henschel, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. John Thomas. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusins. The band and chorus, consisting of upwards of 160 performers, were selected from Her Majesty's Theatre, the Royal Italian Opera, the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, together with her Majesty's private band.

The Court went into mourning on Tuesday for a week for the late Prince of Orange.

The annual inspection of her Majesty's Body Guard of Yeomen of the Guard took place on Tuesday afternoon in the garden of St. James's Palace. The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway was present.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their three daughters, returned to Marlborough House on Monday from Cowarth Park. His Royal Highness went to the Gaiety Theatre in the evening. The Prince went to Norwich on Tuesday, and laid the foundation-stone of the new Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. His Royal Highness was received with due honours. After the ceremonial the Prince lunched with Canon Heavside, and then left for Great Yarmouth, where upon his arrival he was presented with an address, to which he responded. His Royal Highness messaged with the officers of the Norfolk Artillery Militia at the Assembly Rooms, and afterwards went to the theatre. The Prince passed the night at Shadingfield Lodge, the residence of Mr. S. Nightingale, and on Wednesday he inspected the Norfolk Artillery Militia, of which corps he is honorary Colonel, on the South Denes. The Princess, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold, went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, on Tuesday. The Prince (the president) has appointed the 27th inst. for holding the annual conversazione of the Royal Colonial Institute at the South Kensington Museum. His Royal Highness has expressed his intention of being present.

Prince and Princess Christian dined with the Earl of Beaconsfield on Tuesday.

The Duchess of Edinburgh, with her children, arrived at Clarence House from Eastwell Park on Saturday last. The Duke arrived in London on Tuesday from Berlin.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Aldershot on Saturday, and were received with loyal demonstrations.

Prince Leopold, attended by the Hon. Reginald Yorke, visited the Westminster Industrial Exhibition on Monday, and accepted a copy of the silver medal to be awarded to the successful exhibitors.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with Earl and Countess Sydney yesterday week at their residence in Cleveland-square.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with the Right Hon. George Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, on Tuesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck were present at the annual fête, on Wednesday, at the Village Home for Orphan, Neglected, and Destitute Girls, Barkingside, Ilford, Essex.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway dined with the Premier on Tuesday, and later in the evening went to Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck's dance.

The marriage of Lord George Pratt with Miss Eaton, eldest daughter of Mr. Eaton, M.P., is fixed to take place on July 2, at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The heavy rain-fall of the previous night completely ruined the Ascot Cup Day from a spectacular point of view. The course was trodden into a perfect sea of mud, and, in the ring, progression was almost impossible, as, for some unaccountable reason, the usual remedy of spreading a few loads of straw over the ground had been entirely neglected. Of course, the frightfully heavy going upset all previous form again and again, and, to the very end of the meeting, both backers and favourites had a sorry time of it. Proceedings began with the Seventeenth Biennial, for which Victor Chief was the most fancied. His flashy style of galloping, however, is by no means adapted for mud, and Philippine out down Alchemist and Brother to Ersilia in the easiest possible style, while Discord made an even worse show than Victor Chief. Philippine looked decidedly fitter than on the Oaks Day, and it is evident that for six or seven furlongs she can hold her own in the best of company. A capital field of seven ran for the St. James's Palace Stakes, including Charibert, Rayon d'Or, Visconti, and Ruperra. The Manchester running of Visconti was apparently ignored, as he started favourite; but both he and Ruperra made miserable shows. We cannot imagine a horse apparently less adapted to a frightfully heavy and uphill course than Rayon d'Or, yet Goater pursued very bold tactics with him, and, sending him along the moment the flag fell, held a lead of several lengths as they turned into the straight, and won without ever being approached. Charibert made a gallant effort to catch him, but was seriously interfered with as he tried to come through at the distance. Silvio being in reserve for the Hardwicke Stakes on the following day, Lord Falmouth was represented in the Gold Cup by Jannette, and the other opponents of Isonomy were Verneuil, Insulaire, Touchet, and Exmouth. Touchet has grown into a grand horse, and, though it did not seem possible for him to concede 7 lb. to Isonomy, he was decidedly second favourite. It oozed out that Insulaire had beaten Verneuil in a trial over the course on the previous Tuesday, and he started in equal demand with Jannette at 5 to 1. As was the case last year, Verneuil made the running at a capital pace; but this time, instead of retaining his lead to the finish, he was beaten on entering the straight, and a long way from home the issue was reduced to a match between Isonomy and Insulaire, the former always having the better of it, and winning by a couple of lengths in very easy style. His Cambridgeshire victory showed Mr. Gretton's colt to be a very speedy one, and now that he has twice proved himself to be possessed of stamina of the highest degree, no one is likely to dispute his title to be considered the best four-year-old in England. The victory of Phénix in the Rous Memorial Stakes revived all the better memories of his Epsom defeat by Paul's Cray, which certainly looks more inexplicable than ever, as on this occasion such smart animals as Out of Bounds, Sir Joseph, and Placida were behind him. On returning to weigh in both horse and jockey were received in solemn silence, and we certainly are not surprised that many very unpleasant remarks were indulged in. In the New Stakes the French colours were again in the ascendant, as Océanie, who escaped without a penalty, fairly squandered her fourteen opponents, being almost pulled into a trot before she passed the post. Sabella, good filly as she is, could never get near her, and Océanie seems not unlikely to prove a second Wheel of Fortune.

The weather on the Friday was as pleasant as that which we enjoyed on the first day of the meeting, and the character of the racing was thoroughly maintained. The Hardwicke Stakes, to which the unprecedented sum of £2000 was added, brought out a capital field of ten, Silvio, Phénix, Touchet, and Lord Olive being the most noteworthy of them. Odds were laid on Silvio, and at the distance he had such a lead and was apparently going so easily that we heard of one bet of one hundred pounds to half-a-crown being laid on him. Directly afterwards, however, Chippendale came with a tremendous rush, and, catching him in the last few strides, won by a head. Archer has been blamed for taking matters too easily on the favourite; and certainly he did not appear to make any great effort on him; but we expressed our opinion last week that Silvio was not a very game horse, and are quite sure now that he is a cur. Under these circumstances, Archer was doubtless afraid even to move on him, knowing that he would stop directly he was asked to struggle in earnest. The Wokingham Stakes is rapidly assuming the proportions of the Hunt Cup, and this year no less than twenty-five started for it. Philippine (7 st. 8 lb.) appeared to have a wonderful chance on her running with Victor Chief and Alchemist on the previous day, and, for once, backers proved right, as she had the race in hand a long way from home, Placida (9 st.) and Kaleidoscope (9 st.) being second and third respectively. Hackthorpe (10 st.) found plenty of backers, but his welter weight proved a little too much even for him. On previous running during the week the Alexandra Plate appeared to lie between Castlereagh and Insulaire; and, judged through Isonomy, the former had the superior claims, especially as he was in receipt of 5 lb. from the little black. Poor old Pageant made a melancholy show, and pulled up so leg-weary that it is probable he has run his last race; but Thurio ran well, being only a head behind Castlereagh, who was defeated easily by Insulaire. This was the last race of much importance in one of the most disastrous Ascot weeks within the memory of man for ladies' dresses and for backers.

The annual sale of the Cobham yearlings took place at the stud farm on Saturday last. Owing to an unfortunate disagreement between the directors and Messrs. Tattersall as to the percentage to be charged for conducting the sale, Mr. Herbert Rymill, the well-known auctioneer of Barbican, occupied the box. After such a disastrous Ascot week, there was not likely to be much spare cash for the purchase of yearlings; still a drop of about 140 gs. per animal will not be very pleasing to the shareholders, who are likely to insist on a return to the old régime. The highest price of the sale was obtained for a beautiful filly by Blair Athol—Crinon (1300 gs.), which fell to Mr. Beddington's nod; but, contrary to general expectation, that gentleman did not make any special effort to secure the own brother to Sabella, who went to Dover, the trainer, for 900 gs., very cheap, though he had sustained a superficial injury to one of his knees. A filly by Wild Oats—Better Half (800 gs.) and a colt by the same sire from Queen of the Chase (750 gs.) made good prices, as did a colt by Strathconan from a Rataplan mare (820 gs.). The total sum obtained for fifty-six lots was 12,290 gs., or an average of nearly 220 gs., which, we fear, will scarcely pay for the expense of rearing the youngsters.

On Monday afternoon the race for the Championship of England between William Elliott, of Blyth, and Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, took place over the Tyne course, in the presence of an almost unprecedented number of spectators. Since his extraordinary hollow victory over Hawdon a few months ago, Hanlan has been a strong favourite for this race, as much as 5 to 2 being laid on him in many instances, but, just prior to the start, there was a revulsion of feeling in favour of Elliott, and 6 to 4 was accepted. After one or two attempts they got off to a capital start. Hanlan began at forty-two strokes per minute, against Elliott's forty, and at

once showed in front, indeed, so rapidly did he draw away, that, before they had gone half a mile, he was three lengths in front. At this point the race was virtually over, for Hanlan dropped down to thirty-four, and began to look about, stop occasionally, and in fact take matters about as easily as he did when he beat Hawdon. Elliott, who was never more fit to row, made the gamest possible efforts, but they failed to produce the faintest impression on Hanlan, who finally paddled in the easiest of winners by ten lengths. Never was a more decisive victory gained, and it is quite clear that our scullers must make a radical change in their style before we can hope to regain our aquatic supremacy.

Owing to the terrible weather that we have experienced lately a great many cricket-matches have been left unfinished, and we have little to record in this branch of sport. Yorkshire has defeated Surrey in a single innings with 10 runs to spare. Mr. J. Shuter (25) was the only one of the Surrey team who could make any fight against the bowling of Bates and Emmett. Mr. Ridley has taken a very strong eleven, including Shaw and Morley, to Oxford, and defeated the University by 52 runs. Messrs. H. R. Webbe and W. A. Thornton batted well; but we fear that the "dark blues" stand little or no chance against Cambridge.

The Athletic Championship Meeting was held at Stamford-bridge on Saturday and Monday last. Some very brilliant performances were accomplished; but it was no more a representative meeting than was the one held at Lillie-bridge in April, and, between two stools, we are left with no champions at all, at least none that impartial lookers-on will recognise as such. The date selected was a most injudicious one. Had the meeting been held in October, doubtless many of the University cracks would have taken part in it; but it is almost impossible for them, and especially for Cambridge men, who have no running ground during the cricket season, to train in the summer. We hope, in the interest of sport, that this is the first and last year of such an unsatisfactory arrangement. W. G. George (Moseley Harriers) and C. L. Lockton (L.A.C.) undoubtedly carried off the honours of the day. The former won the Mile in the splendid time of 4 min. 26 sec., and the Four Miles, and Lockton secured the 100 Yards, Hurdles, and Long Jump (22 ft. 1½ in.).

Another dreary six-days' "go as you please" race was begun at the Agricultural Hall on Monday morning. Rowell, the holder of the belt, met with an accident which prevented him from competing; and, at the time of writing, the race has resolved itself into a match between "Blower" Brown and the irrepressible Weston.

ISONOMY.

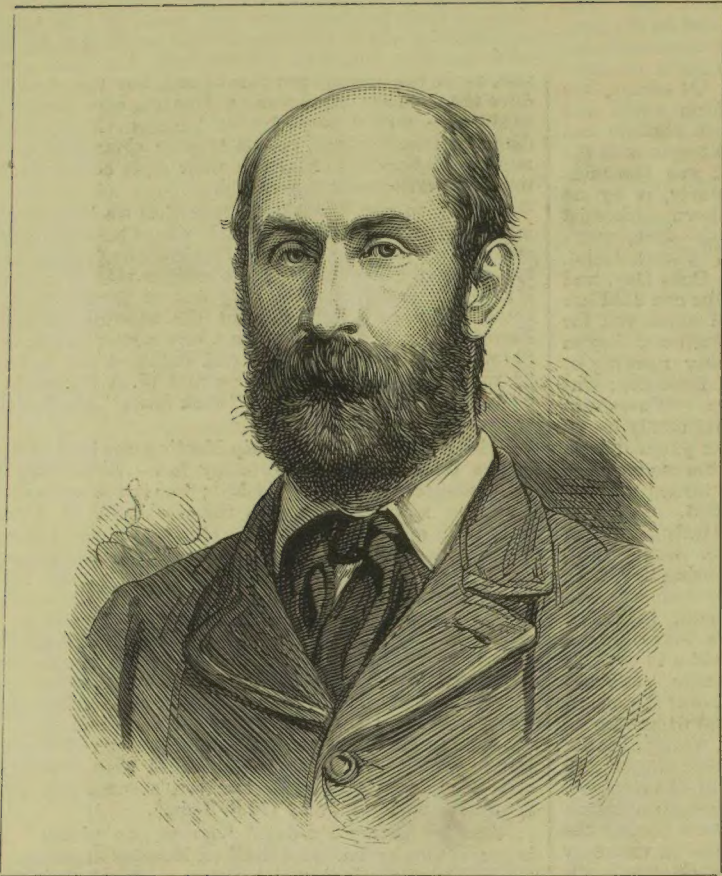
By his victories in the Gold Vase and Ascot Cup last week, Isonomy was not far off equalling Verneuil's famous treble event; indeed, had he been entered for the Alexandra Plate, it is quite clear that Insulaire would have only taken second honours. Isonomy is a four-year-old colt by Sterling—Isola Bella. He is a hard bay, standing a shade under 15 hands 3 inches in height. His neat and intelligent head and grand shoulders are points that at once attract the attention of even a superficial observer. He has a short and remarkably strong back, and very powerful quarters, and stands on short legs, which are as clean and free from blemish as on the day that he was foaled at the Yardley Stud Farm. At the annual sale of the Yardley yearlings in 1876 he was knocked down to Mr. F. Gretton, his present owner, for 360 guineas. His performances as a two-year-old were not of a very promising character, as, out of three attempts, he was only once successful—in the Second Nursery at the Newmarket First October. In the following year he never ran until the Cambridgeshire, in which, carrying the very respectable weight—for a three-year-old—of 7 st. 1 lb., he won very cleverly indeed from Touchet (7 st. 7 lb.), La Merveille (6 st. 3 lb.), and thirty-five others. Early this spring various rumours were afloat to the effect that he was the best four-year-old in England, consequently his reappearance in the Newmarket Handicap was watched with great interest. He ran exceedingly well, but failed to give two years and 8 lb. to the famous American crack, Parole. His two races at Ascot, in which he defeated animals of the class of Silvio, Insulaire, Jannette, Verneuil, and Touchet, have, however, proved that his admirers have by no means overrated him, and he clearly possesses both speed and stamina of the highest order—a very rare combination. Isonomy's further engagements are in the Goodwood Cup (9 st. 3 lb.), the Brighton Cup (9 st. 7 lb.), the Great Challenge Stakes at Newmarket Second October Meeting (9 st.), and the Rous Memorial Stakes at Ascot in 1880.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

The present eruption of Etna seems to be even more serious than was at first supposed. The mountain has broken out at three different points, distant from each other twelve or fifteen miles. It may be said that there are three separate eruptions going on at the same time. The most serious of the openings are those between the Monte Frumento and Monte Nero, an equal distance between Randazzo and Linguaglossa. At this spot the land is more highly cultivated. The flow of lava here seems to be immense and ever increasing in bulk. Here once stood the Bridge of the Pisciaro, which carried the national road over the torrent of that name, as it descends from the mountain to the Alcantara River. This bridge—the lava, no doubt, availing itself of the bed of the water-course—has been carried away by the avalanche of boiling lava, and the road is overflowed with lava for about 100 metres. The other two points of outbreak are—one between Bronte and Adernò, on the western slope; the other between Giarre and Aci Reale, on the southern. The former seems to send out a small quantity of lava, in the first instance threatening the town of Adernò, but now considerably lessened in force. The whole population in the neighbourhood of Etna is in a state of panic; the awful roars of the mountain heard from all sides, the vomitings of lurid smoke, and the rain of ashes and cinders are not calculated to restore the confidence disturbed in the first instance by the shocks of earthquake, the precursors of this calamity. News by a despatch last Tuesday from Messina says:—"Renewed and frequent shocks of earthquake, attributed to the volcanic action of Mount Etna, have occurred in the neighbourhood of Santa Venera and Guardia, causing serious damage. Several houses have fallen in, and others are in danger. The loss of life is considerable. Communication by road is interrupted."

An earthquake of great violence occurred on Tuesday near Aci Reale, in the province of Catania. On Wednesday, immediately after the opening of the sitting of the Chamber, Deputy Romeo read a telegram to the House announcing that five villages had been almost wholly destroyed. Ten persons had been killed and several injured. We give an illustration of the scene presented by the great stream of lava crossing the road between Linguaglossa and Randazzo, on the 11th inst.

At the Norfolk Agricultural Show, which was held at Dereham last week, the Marquis of Exeter took four first prizes and one second prize for shorthorns.



COLONEL G. P. COLLEY, C.B., C.M.G.,
CHIEF OF THE STAFF TO SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.



THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL NORTHEY, 60TH RIFLES,
KILLED IN THE ZULU WAR.

THE ZULU WAR.

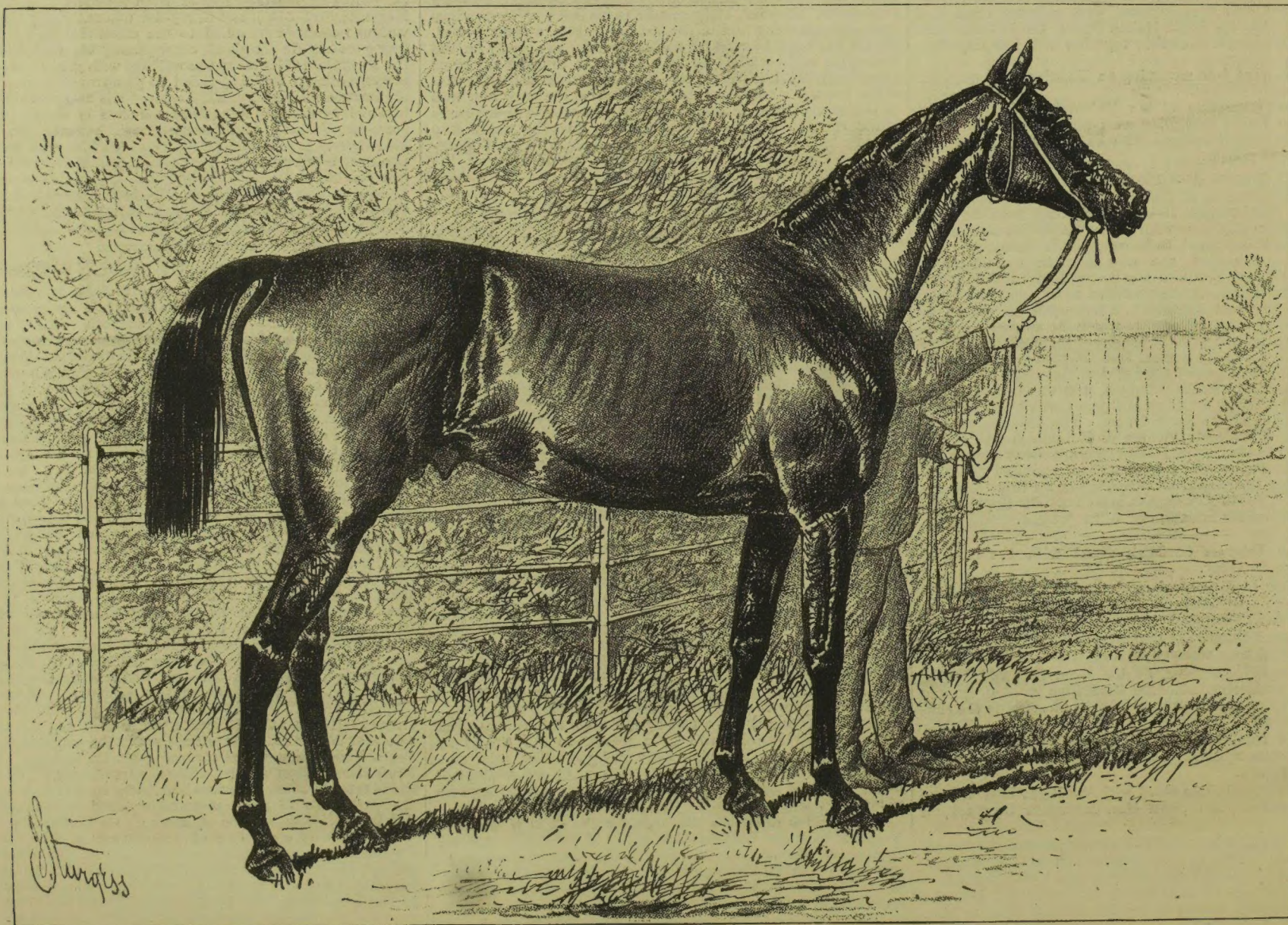
Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, furnishes a Sketch of the graves of soldiers of the 99th Regiment at Fort Pearson, on the banks of the Tugela. We give the portraits of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis V. Northey, late commanding the third battalion of the 60th Rifles, who was mortally wounded in the battle of April 2 at Ginghilovo, and died a few days later, much regretted by the whole army. He was a son of E. R. Northey, Esq., of Epsom, and grandson of Admiral Sir George Anson; he was born in 1836, was educated at Eton, where he was captain of the cricket eleven, and entered the service in 1855. He served with his regiment in the Oude campaign of 1858, and in the Red River Expedition, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, in 1870. He was married to a daughter of

Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Gzowski, of Canada. The other portrait is that of General Sir Garnet Wolseley's chosen and very efficient Chief of the Staff, Colonel George Pomeroy Colley, C.B., C.M.G., of the 2nd (Queen's Royal) Infantry, who has been holding the post of private military secretary to the Viceroy of India. Colonel Colley entered the service in 1852; he obtained the rank of Lieutenant in 1854, captain in 1860, Brevet-Major in 1863, and Brevet-Colonel in 1874. He was employed on special service in the Kaffir wars of 1858 to 1860, then served in the China war, at the capture of the Taku forts and in the advance on Peking; afterwards, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, in the Ashantee war of 1873, commanding the transport and line of communications, and at the battle of Amoaful and taking of Coomassie. He has been repeatedly mentioned in despatches and thanked by Govern-

ment, besides receiving promotions and war medals with clasps. His ability as a military administrator is generally recognised. Our portrait of Lieutenant-Colonel Northey is from a photograph by Mr. Crawford Barnes, of Colchester; that of Colonel Colley, from one by Messrs. Maull and Co., of London.

The Zulu war news of the past week is not very important. It is a tardy consolation to learn that the battle-field of Isandlwana has been revisited, and some of our dead soldiers there have at last been decently buried. This was done on May 21, exactly four months after the terrible disaster which attended the commencement of the war. The following extract of a letter from Rorke's Drift gives an account of the mournful excursion:—

"A strong reconnaissance was made from here to-day



ISONOMY, WINNER OF THE ASCOT CUP.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



AN EVENING LOUNGE: LADIES IN MOROCCO.—SEE NEXT PAGE.
FROM THE PICTURE BY BENJAMIN CONSTANT, IN THE PARIS SALON.

Five hundred of Sirayo's men were reported to be mealie-reaping at the head of the Bashee Valley, and 200 Zulu scouts were said to be behind Isandlwana. General Marshall, with the Dragoons, the left wing of the Lancers, and Bengough's natives from Dundee, were joined a few miles from here by the right wing of the Lancers, two guns, four companies of the second battalion of the 24th Regiment, and seventy-five pair of transport-service horses. The right wing of the Lancers, under Colonel Drury-Lowe, started for the head of the Bashee Valley. Bengough's men turned to the left, and beat up the valley further on. The men of the 24th Regiment remained watching Sirayo's Kraal. As we proceeded a lovely sunrise revealed the fatal Isandlwana still in the distance. We had a picturesque march—the Lancers with their pennons, and the red-coated Dragoons—through mountainous scenery and misty valleys. Smart trotting brought us to Isandlwana Neck, where we saw the first dead bodies. Hundreds were only partially clothed. On the other side of the Neck, behind Isandlwana, lay the camp in a line extending over half a mile. Most of the deserted waggons were uninjured, mealies growing round and under them from the scattered seed. The majority of the men had evidently been killed outside the camp. Among the waggons there were comparatively few bodies, and they were equally scattered. The body of Captain Shepstone was discovered and buried. Colonel Durnford's body, with those of Lord, Downe, and Verker, all of the Artillery, was also buried. At the express request of the officers of the 24th Regiment, none of their dead were buried. Colonel Glyn proposes to bring his entire regiment to witness the final interment of their comrades. Several note-books and papers were found untouched. The native dead were extremely scarce. We harnessed the transport horses to thirty-seven of the best waggons and two water-carts, and then returned."

The Queen's message to Lord Chelmsford, thanking him and the troops for their services at Kambula and Ginghilovo, has been received at Fort Pearson, producing intense satisfaction among the troops. The 1st of June was the day fixed for the forward movement of the troops into Zululand. A number of waggons were arriving daily at Dundee, Landsman's Drift, and Conference Hill, to fill up the dépôts. Forage for thirty-five days, bread-stuffs for three months, and other supplies had already been collected. A report from Newcastle says that the Prince Imperial, on the 21st, while riding out from the camp, with several officers, was surrounded by the enemy. Three of our Zulus were killed. The Prince put his horse at a krantz (a rocky descent), and had a narrow escape.

AN EVENING LOUNGE IN MOROCCO.

The scene of feminine domestic luxury, which is represented by the French artist, in this picture recently exhibited at Paris, belongs to the Moorish kingdom of North-Western Africa, near the French colonial province of Algiers. Fresh descriptions of Morocco, and its various classes of inhabitants, have lately been put before English readers, in the published Journal of Sir Joseph Hooker and Mr. John Ball, which makes an interesting book, and in Dr. Arthur Leared's pleasant narrative of "A Visit to the Court of Morocco," just issued by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., being the author's second publication on this subject. Dr. Leared was physician to the Portuguese Embassy, sent in May and June, 1877, by the King of Portugal, to congratulate the present Sultan of Morocco upon his accession to the throne. He therefore saw the very best Moorish society at the cities of Mequinez and Fez, and his observations of the native manners and customs are entitled to much credit. The ladies of Mequinez, he tells us, are esteemed the most graceful and accomplished in the whole country. They were seen, in the private apartments of the harems, by the European ladies who accompanied this Embassy. At the house of the Vizier, or Prime Minister, Sid Moosa Ben Hamed, there was "a crowd of fifty or sixty women, varying from twelve or thirteen to fifty years of age. Two of the great man's wives were as fat as the fattest creatures ever seen at a cattle show." This is a main point of Moorish female beauty. "The entrance was always guarded by black slaves, creatures hardly to be called men. The Sid's legal wives were always courteous and pleasant. Each had her own department in housekeeping, such as cooking, washing, or cleaning; and they evidently possessed extensive powers over the other women. All the women were polite, though inquisitive. Their questions were confined to the very few subjects suggested by their limited experience of life. Ornaments, dress—which was very practically examined into—health, babies, and husbands formed the chief points of discussion. The smallness of our ladies' waists, compared with their own, made them laugh immoderately." Such are the secluded Moorish dames of rank, two of whom are seen in this picture, under strict and vigilant guardianship, reposing and taking the air upon the terraced roof of their lord's mansion. Dr. Leared speaks of an entertainment which he attended given by Kaid Mehedi, commandant of the military escort from Tangier to Mequinez. It was a performance of jugglers or posture-masters and dancers. "A whole crowd of veiled women and children," he says, "looked down into the courtyard from the roof of the house. One wondered where they could have come from, but it soon appeared that the inmates of neighbouring harems had, according to custom, climbed from their own roofs, attracted by the chance of a little excitement in the dull routine of their lives." Indeed, the house-tops of a town in Morocco are comparatively free to the women, as they are in London to the cats; but it is not so with their steps on the ground at the street level.

On Tuesday the annual exhibition and ploughing-match of the Marlborough and Pewsey Vale Agricultural Association was held at Devizes, and attracted a large number of visitors from different parts of Wiltshire and the adjoining counties. The show was followed by a dinner in the Corn Exchange, at which the Marquis of Ailesbury, president of the association, occupied the chair.

The Catholic Union of Ireland, under the presidency of the Earl of Granard, has adopted a resolution in favour of the O'Conor Don's University Bill, believing that "it will bring the benefits of University education within reach of all classes of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland, without distinction of creed." It also thanks the Government for the Intermediate Education Act of last Session.

Owing to the depressed state of agriculture Lord Cowper has returned to his Herts tenantry 10 per cent on the amount of their half-year's rent due at Lady Day last; Sir Charles Rowley has announced his intention to remit 10 per cent of his rents; and Lord Rendlesham, M.P., will remit 10 per cent of the half-year's rent payable by his tenants in Hertfordshire. The Earl of Portarlington, who owns extensive estates in Queen's County, Ireland, has intimated his intention of remitting 15 per cent of all the rents on his property for the present year. The reduction is, it is stated, to remain in force during the next four years.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Saturday last the Senate adopted the Government bill which proposes that the two Chambers shall meet in Congress with a view to modifying the Constitution, so that the sittings of the Chambers may for the future be held in Paris instead of at Versailles. M. Waddington said that the Government would be answerable for the maintenance of order, and declared that the people, by their attitude in 1877, deserved the confidence he and his colleagues placed in them. The bill was opposed by the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier and M. Laboulaye, and supported by M. Léon Say, M. de Freycinet, M. Jules Simon, and others. The principle of the return to Paris was adopted by 149 to 130.

A scene of great violence was witnessed in the Chamber of Deputies last Monday, when M. Paul de Cassagnac began the debate on the first reading of M. Jules Ferry's Education Bill. He began by attacking that Minister for a speech at Epinal, and when exception was taken to his language he turned to M. Girard (an Under Secretary of State), with respect to whom he used language still more objectionable, until at length M. Gambetta moved that he should be censured and temporarily excluded from the House. A scene of great tumult followed, in the height of which the sitting was suspended. When it was resumed, after a considerable interval, there was some angry discussion as to whether M. de Cassagnac's words applied to M. Girard in his Ministerial capacity; but, on M. Gambetta again putting the question, the exclusion of M. de Cassagnac was voted by a large majority. After using some further strong language towards the Government, which M. Gambetta said would be at once reported to the Public Prosecutor, M. de Cassagnac, who after the vote had ceased to be protected by Parliamentary privilege, was persuaded by his friends to leave the House, and the sitting was at once suspended. On Tuesday some explanations took place between M. Gambetta and the Government as to the result of the scene on the previous day. One member of the Ministry demanded to know why the final words of M. Paul de Cassagnac had been omitted from the official report. The President replied that they did not form part of the proceedings, the sitting having been virtually suspended. After some discussion, an order of the day was passed declaring the resolve of the Deputies to take measures which would assure the dignity of the Chamber and the Government. The debate upon M. Jules Ferry's Educational Bill was then resumed, and, after a speech from M. Boyer, was adjourned.

Queen Isabella of Spain gave a dinner party last Saturday evening in Paris, at which were present Marshal MacMahon, Lord Lyons, Prince Orloff, Count Beust, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, M. and Madame Waddington, and other distinguished guests. The dinner was followed by a reception.

Prince Charles de Talleyrand, Duc de Périgord, died recently at his mansion in the Faubourg Saint-Germain, at the age of ninety-one. He was a Spanish Grandee of the first class, Commander of the Legion of Honour, General and Peer of France under the Restoration, and Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to Charles X. He concluded his military and political career at the Revolution of 1830. He leaves two sons—his heir, the Prince de Chalais, now Duc de Périgord, and Prince Paul de Périgord.

Sunday being the "Fête Dieu," the customary processions took place in different parts of France. In some cases, however, where political excitement is rife, the processions were forbidden by the Mayors.

M. Trouard-Riolle, a Republican, was on Monday elected to represent Driepe in the Chamber of Deputies. He had 7891 votes, while his opponent, M. Estancelin, an Orleanist, only secured 2853.

Delegates of the English Working Men's Peace Association waited upon M. Victor Hugo on Monday morning and presented him with an address, magnificently illuminated and framed, as a token of admiration for the services he has rendered to the cause of humanity and peace. M. Victor Hugo, in reply, expressed his thanks to the delegates, adding, "As long as I live I shall oppose war and defend the cause which is common to us all—the cause of Labour and Peace." In conclusion, he begged the delegates to convey his thanks to the English workmen for their magnificent present.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso presided last Sunday at a meeting of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, and in the course of his speech pointed out that the greater part of the evils suffered by Spain arises from the absence of a spirit of association for advancing on the path of progress.

The Ministry is deliberating upon questions of financial and social reform in Cuba.

The police of Madrid have discovered a manufactory for producing forged bank notes for 500 pesetas, and have arrested several persons.

PORTUGAL.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved the Treaty of Commerce, Extraterritorial, and Transit between the colonial possessions of Great Britain and Portugal, which was recently signed by Senator Corvo, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Morier, the British Minister in Lisbon.

BELGIUM.

The Senate on Tuesday was occupied with the discussion of the Education Bill, and in the course of the debate the President, the Prince de Ligne, who is a member of the Left, made a speech opposing the measure.

GERMANY.

The German Emperor and Empress have issued an address to their subjects expressing their thanks for the numerous testimonies of loyalty which have reached them and signifying their gratification at the establishment, in commemoration of the Golden Wedding, of a network of charitable institutions which extends over the whole empire. As a present, on the occasion of their Golden Wedding, the Emperor William has given the Empress Augusta a diamond collar and a cross of gold. His Majesty has also pardoned a large number of political offenders.

The German Emperor, addressing an assembly of Protestant clergymen and students in Berlin on Tuesday, said there might be different ways of looking at minor points of revelation, but he warned the students against impairing Biblical authority by diverse interpretations. For himself, he would always adhere to the union of the Lutheran and Reformed creeds, as effected by his father in the Prussian Established Church.

The christening of the daughter of the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, Queen Victoria's first great-grandchild, took place last Saturday afternoon at the New Palace, Potsdam. The ceremony was attended by the German Emperor and Empress, the Crown Prince and Princess, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden. The names given to the infant Princess were Theodora Victoria Augusta Marianne Mary.

Prince Heinrich of Prussia, second son of the Crown Prince of Germany, arrived at Yokohama on May 23 from Honolulu on board the German corvette Prince Adalbert. His Royal Highness invested the Mikado with the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle.

The German Parliament passed yesterday week the first two stages of the Bill for confirming the Treaty with Samoa. In the course of the debate it was stated by Herr von Kusserow, on behalf of the Foreign Office, that Germany and England were acting in friendly concert in the South Sea. After an important debate, the Parliament on Monday adopted the treaty between Germany and the Samoan Islands. The House then proceeded with the debate on the Customs tariff, and adopted the duties on barks, tan, coarse wooden goods, and carved and veneered wooden furniture, in accordance substantially with the proposals of the Government.

The Berlin magistracy have unanimously elected Herr von Forckenbeck, the late President of the Reichstag, as their representative in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Herr Tisza, the Minister President, on Saturday last, presented to the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet an Imperial rescript proroguing the Diet until Oct. 2 next.

Inundations have occurred in Austrian Silesia and Southern Moravia.

DENMARK.

The Session of the Rigsdag was closed on Saturday last.

RUSSIA.

Commandants, by an Imperial order issued at St. Petersburg last Saturday, are permitted, should they consider it necessary, to instruct their sentinels to carry rifles, and in some cases repeaters, which are to be loaded and kept half-cocked, in order that they may have more certain means of defence and protection at their posts.

The *Morning Post's* Correspondent at Berlin states that there are to be field manoeuvres on a large scale in Russia this summer. No less than 260,000 men, with 880 guns, are to take part.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The Ministerial crisis in Turkey continues. A Cabinet Council was held on Monday at the palace.

Instructions have been received by Sir A. H. Layard from his Government in regard to the Greek question, and, acting in conjunction with the French Ambassador, he will demand the appointment of Turkish Commissioners for the delimitation of the frontier.

EGYPT.

The Khedive has submitted as soon as serious pressure has been brought to bear upon him. Cherif Pasha, the President of the Egyptian Council, has addressed to the Consuls-General of the Powers a circular note informing them that the Khedive's decree of April 22 last has been cancelled, and promising immediate payment in full of the floating debt.

Messrs. Rothschild have notified to the Egyptian Government that, under certain conditions, declared by a decree issued by the Khedive and approved by the Great Powers, they are ready to pay the balance of the Domain Loan.

The Budget for 1879 was published on Wednesday. It estimates the total revenue, including the Moukabalah tax, at £9,625,000, and the expenditure at £9,093,750, thus leaving a surplus of £531,250.

The Khedive has offered to the American Government the Egyptian obelisk standing at Alexandria, for erection in New York.

AMERICA.

The House of Representatives on the 11th inst. passed the Army Appropriation Bill, by 172 against 31 votes, without any amendments, except one prohibiting all payments for the conveyance of troops to the polling places at elections. On the 14th the Senate passed the Legislative and Executive Appropriation Bill without opposition. The Legislative Bill having been slightly amended by the Senate, it was sent back to the House of Representatives, and the Appropriation Committee recommend the House not to concur in these amendments. The House has passed a bill allowing any Telegraph Company to land a cable on the coast of the United States. On Tuesday the Senate passed the Judicial Appropriation Bill in an amended form, allowing the War Department to incur expenditure for the transportation of troops, which was not provided for by any previous appropriation. This concession was advised by the joint committees of the Democratic Caucus. The Senate has concurred in the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives for the adjournment of the Session.

Mr. Blair, Republican, has been elected senator for New Hampshire.

Alleging that bad faith has been kept with them, the long-shore men at New York employed by the Inman, National, and Guion lines have again struck work. A general strike has been decided on by the spinners of Fall River, Massachusetts, giving ten days' notice to their employers.

Ten thousand and twenty Chinese immigrants reached San Francisco on Monday from Hong-Kong.

A waterspout on the 12th inst. engulfed an emigrant camp at Buffalo Gap, Dakota territory, gulging to the Black Hills. Eleven persons were drowned.

CANADA.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise on the 11th inst. laid the corner-stone of the new Kent Gate at Quebec.

The Hon. J. McDonald, the Dominion Minister of Justice; the Hon. Samuel Tilley, the Postmaster-General; and the Hon. C. Tupper, the Minister of Public Works, were to sail for England on the 20th inst., with the object of obtaining assistance from the Imperial Government for the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

It is stated in private despatches which have reached Montreal from Quebec that the Hon. Luc Letellier, the Lieutenant Governor of the latter province, will not be removed.

The 69th New York (Irish) Regiment has declined the invitation of the president of the St. Patrick's Society to visit Montreal on Dominion Day.

MEXICO.

Intelligence received at New York from Mexico announces that the Mexican Congress adjourned on the 31st ult., after passing the Tehuantepec Railway Bill.

Negrete, Commander of the Mexican army, has pronounced against President Porfirio Diaz and left the capital, with 3000 adherents. President Diaz, at the head of the troops, has started in pursuit of Negrete, and Senor Vallarte, President of the Supreme Court, is acting as president of the capital.

BRAZIL.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill temporarily continuing the current Estimates for the next financial year.

The Minister of the Empire has dismissed the acting director of the Polytechnic School for refusing to execute the provisions of the recent educational decree by which Protestants were exempted from attendance at the religious courses in the schools.

INDIA.

Important changes having taken place since the publication of the Budget statement, it has been considered desirable by the Supreme Government to issue to all the local Governments a circular giving a sketch of the actual financial position of the Indian Government. It points out that orders have already been issued for reducing the expenditure next year, that

altogether in the civil department alone a saving of £1,000,000 is hoped for, and that an inquiry is now proceeding with a view to the reduction of the military expenditure. A policy of rigid economy and retrenchment is to be followed in every branch of the public service.

The Indian Government has abolished the post of member of the Supreme Council for Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce. The work of this department will be distributed between the Home and Finance Departments. A considerable saving of expenditure is ultimately expected to result from this measure.

Major Cavagnari reports that the Ameer's officials have made excellent arrangements for guarding the portion of the Kabul river which is passed by the British troops on the return route. Invalided men and stores pass daily in safety.

At a meeting held on the 12th inst. in Bombay a petition to the House of Commons was adopted praying that the broad gauge may be substituted for the narrow on the Rajpootana Railway.

The Indian Government has received reports that more of the Royal Princes have been massacred at Mandalay. A special telegram from the *Daily News*' correspondent at Rangoon announces the death of Mr. Shaw, the British Resident at Mandalay. Heart disease is alleged to have been the cause of death. Colonel Horace Browne, Commissioner in Pegu, has been appointed in his place.

Colonel Biddulph, the newly-appointed High Commissioner for Cyprus, has left Constantinople to assume his post.

A telegram from Shanghai announces the wreck of the steamer conveying to China Sir Thomas Wade, the British Minister. The passengers and crew were saved.

Mr. Donald Mackenzie, the African explorer, sailed on Monday in the steamer Corsair, bound for Cape Juby, on the north-west coast of Africa, where he is about to establish a trading station.

There was a shock of earthquake in Costa Rica on the night of May 29. The cathedral and many of the principal buildings of San José were shattered, and much damage was done in other parts of the Republic.

Prince Charles of Roumania has accepted the honorary presidency of an Academy of Arts, Literature, and Science, which has been constituted at Bucharest. M. Rosetti has again been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Intelligence of May 13 from Singapore, telegraphed from Brindisi, states that the private secretary of the King of Siam is on his way to England, intrusted, it is understood, with a mission connected with the difficulty which recently arose between Mr. Knox, the British Consul-General at Bangkok, and the Siamese Government.

The ship La Hogue, 1331 tons, Captain Wagstaff, chartered by the Agent for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 12th inst., with 476 emigrants, under the supervision of Dr. Pratt, as surgeon-superintendent, with Miss Chicken in charge of the single women.—The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Samuel Plimsoll, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in March last.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

A new building, which has been erected by the Mutual Improvement Society at Eastbourne, was, on the 12th inst., opened by the Duke of Devonshire.

At the annual conference of the Methodist New Connexion, recently held at Huddersfield, it was stated that seven new chapels and nine new schools had been built, at a cost of £37,000.

A shock of earthquake is reported to have been felt on Monday at Tobermory and other places in Mull. It passed from north-east to south-west.

Mr. Morley, M.P., presided at the annual meeting of the Protestant Deaconesses' Institution, which was held at Tottenham last Saturday. The report showed that during the past year the work of the organisation had been extended.

It was announced at the twelfth meeting of the British Archaeological Association for the session that Lord Waveney has been elected president for the year, and that the congress has been fixed to begin at Great Yarmouth on Aug. 11, ending at Norwich on the 20th.

The annual meeting of the local branch of the Royal Humane Society at Brighton was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Pavilion, when the Mayor presented the bronze medal and two vellum testimonials granted by the parent society to Walter Swaysland and William Robert Jeffery, both of Brighton, and Albert Ansell, of Shoreham, for their gallant services in saving life. The report states that during the past year thirty lives had been saved by the society's boatmen at the several bathing stations along the beach.

There was a great gathering in Sefton Park, Liverpool, last Saturday, on the occasion of the annual inspection of the 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers (Liverpool Rifle Brigade). The muster was very creditable, the total number of officers and men on parade being upwards of 800. The battalion, which was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Tinley, went through the usual movements, and marched past the saluting-base before the inspecting officer (Colonel De Berry) in splendid style. The new formation of attack, in which a mimic battle is waged with an imaginary enemy, was very effectively performed. At the close Colonel De Berry said he was "more than pleased" with the inspection.

The Encaenia, or Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors to the Oxford University, took place on Wednesday morning in the Sheldonian Theatre. The proceedings began with an organ recital by the Rev. Sir F. A. Gore-Ouseley, Bart., M.A., Mus. Doc., and Mr. Walter Barratt, Mus. Bac., of Magdalen College. The Vice-Chancellor, having received the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, on whom the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred the previous day, and handed him the diploma, then submitted the names of the distinguished persons on whom it was proposed to confer similar honours. Their names having been submitted to Convocation and approved, Dr. Bryce introduced them in Latin speeches in the following order:—The Right Hon. Earl Dufferin, Christ Church, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg; the Right Rev. Joseph Barber Lightfoot, Bishop of Durham, late Fellow of Trinity College; the Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, Governor of Fiji; the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty; the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.; Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy; Mr. W. F. Skene, and Mr. Iwan Tourgueneff. The whole of the distinguished visitors were well received. Mr. Ruskin and Mr. Field were absent through illness. The Creweian oration was then delivered by the Public Orator, after which the prize compositions were recited.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., presided yesterday week at the distribution of prizes to the King's College evening classes.

A dinner in aid of the funds of the West London Hospital will be held next Thursday at Willis's Rooms, the Prince of Wales in the chair.

At a meeting of the Kensington vestry a petition to Parliament was approved praying for the formation of Kensington into an independent borough.

Sir Charles Reed opened on Monday a new school in connection with the London School Board, situated in Buckingham-terrace, Portobello-road, Kensington.

The annual London show of rhododendrons by Messrs. John Waterer and Sons, of Bagshot, was opened last Saturday by a private view in the gardens of Cadogan-place.

A fancy fair, with great attractions, for the purpose of benefiting the funds of the dispensary in Golborne-road, was opened yesterday (Friday) at Westbourne Hall, and will be continued to-day and Monday next.

Sir Stafford Northcote was waited upon last Tuesday by a deputation representing nineteen Scotch and Irish banks, who represented to him their objections to certain clauses in the Banking Bill now before Parliament.

The Countess of Carnarvon received the members of the Society of Antiquaries at her residence in Bruton-street last Saturday evening.—Mr. James Lewis Thomas, F.R.G.S., of the War Office, has been elected a Fellow.

Lord Justice Baggallay presided over the nineteenth anniversary festival of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, on Monday evening, when the subscriptions amounted to about £500.

The remnants of Temple Bar, which have stood opposite a portion of the new law courts during the past eighteen months, have at last been removed, and not a stone of the structure is now left as marking the boundary between the cities of London and Westminster.

Yesterday week the annual distribution of prizes to the successful competitors connected with the London Main Centre of the Cambridge University Local Examinations took place in the theatre of the London University—Dr. Vaughan, Dean of Llandaff and Master of the Temple, presiding.

A deputation, consisting of about thirty delegates, representing the temperance societies of the metropolis, headed by Cardinal Manning, presented to the Home Secretary on Saturday a memorial requesting him to use his influence in obtaining a pure and plentiful supply of water for London.

A special meeting of the Court of Common Council was held in the Guildhall on Tuesday, when, after a long discussion, it was resolved to confine the office of comptroller, now vacant, to solicitors. The Lord Mayor appointed the election to take place next Thursday. The salary is £1500 per annum.

A letter from the Recorder of the City of London, Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P., was read at a meeting of the Court of Common Council on the 12th inst., in which he applied for an increase of his present salary of £3000 per annum; but it was decided by a majority of 70 to 59 not to entertain the application.

The Empress Eugénie has sent a donation to the Stafford House South African Fund, and the committee have received £100 from the directors of the Union Steam-ship Company as their contribution to this fund. Surgeon-General Carter Ross, chief commissioner, and Dr. Stoker, assistant-commissioner, with seven nurses, have embarked for Natal.

At yesterday week's meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works there was a discussion upon the subject of placing sphinxes on each side of the Egyptian obelisk on the Victoria Embankment. It was resolved that a sphinx be placed on each side of the obelisk, each facing it, and that for that purpose the two granite pedestals be removed, reduced in size, and re-erected.

Nearly 5000 metropolitan volunteers underwent last Saturday their annual official inspection, made, on behalf of the Government, by Lieutenant-General Stephenson, C.B., commanding the home district; Colonel Burnaby commanding Grenadier Guards; Colonel Freemantle, Scots Guards; Colonel G. Dean Pitt, C.B.; and Colonel Waller, R.A., commanding Auxiliary Artillery Home District.

A banquet was given on Tuesday evening by the joint reception committee of the Post Office and the telegraph companies to the members of the International Telegraph Conference now in London. The gathering, which took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, was presided over by Mr. Pender, M.P., the company numbering about 220. Amongst the speakers were Lords Tweeddale, Bury, and Houghton.

A handsome drinking-fountain was opened on Tuesday in Whitechapel, at the junction of five streets terminating at the end of Leman-street. The base bears the inscription—"This fountain has been erected by Emma, wife of Nathaniel Montefiore, Esq., in loving memory of her brother, Sir Francis Henry Goldsmid, Bart., M.P. for Reading. Born May 1, 1808; died May 2, 1878. 'Write me as one who loved his fellow-men.'"

The Four-in-Hand Club met on Wednesday at the Magazine Hyde Park. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Teck, with her children, were present. Lord Aveland, the vice-president of the club, took the lead, in the absence of the Duke of Beaufort. The coaches left the park by Albert-gate, and after passing through the Lowndes and Belgrave squares several of them drove over Vauxhall Bridge to the Crystal Palace, where luncheon was provided.

At the Mansion House on Monday the members of the Comédie Française were entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. All the principal members of the company were present, together with several well-known English actors and actresses. The only speakers besides the Lord Mayor were M. Perrin and M. Got, who both, the former in French and the latter in English, expressed the gratitude of the Comédie Française for the kindly welcome that had been extended to them in this country.

The directors of the Bank of England have contributed £100 in aid of the Mansion House Royal Agricultural Society's Show Fund. The programme of the London Agricultural Exhibition has been definitely decided upon and issued. The exhibition opens on Monday, June 30. A meeting of the Mansion House Committee was held on Tuesday, Mr. Sheriff Bevan presiding. It was stated that the fund for promoting the exhibition amounted to £8145, the greater portion of which had been voted by the Royal Agricultural Society for preliminary expenses and prizes. After some conversation it was resolved to vote a further sum of £1000.

We are requested to state that the annual bazaar on behalf of the French charities in London, which has hitherto taken place at the French Embassy, a house too small for the crowds

that flock to this fête, will this year be held at the Albert Hall, under the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales and many other members of the Royal family. The French Government have given the famous band of the Garde Républicaine leave to cross the Channel and perform on this occasion. The stalls in the fancy fair will be held by the ladies of the corps diplomatique and many others of the patronesses. The artists of the Comédie Française will also hold stalls.

There were 2414 births and 1351 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 116, and the deaths (which corresponded with the number in the preceding week) were one below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 11 from smallpox, 99 from measles, 36 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 42 from whooping-cough, 12 from different forms of fever, and 18 from diarrhoea. In Greater London 2977 births and 1595 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 57.3 deg., or 1.4 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 42.9 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 115.3 hours.

Special sermons were preached and collections made at most of the London churches last Sunday on behalf of the Hospital Sunday Fund. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriffs of the city of London attended St. Paul's Cathedral in state in the morning. The City dignitaries attended Westminster Abbey in the afternoon. At St. Paul's Cathedral £112 12s. 4d. was collected; Westminster Abbey, £255; Chapel Royal, Savoy, £50; at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, £17; at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, £34; at the Temple Church, £186; at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, £186; at the City Temple, £109; at St. Jude's, South Kensington, £260; at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, £239; at Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, £100; at All Saints', Knightsbridge, £162; at St. Stephen's, South Kensington, £114 11s. 8d.; at the Greek Church of St. Sophia, Bayswater, £105 12s.; at the Marylebone Presbyterian Church, £113. The collections at the synagogues are estimated at about £1000.

The annual meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held on Monday evening at the house of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi. Lord Shaftesbury took the chair. Captain F. Petrie (the honorary secretary) read the report, by which it appeared that the Society had lost 20 by death, and 12 members and 18 associates by resignation, since the last annual meeting, but that 86 new members had joined in that time, or 101 during the whole year 1878, making the total number now 785. The Society's present work, however, requires 1000 members. The new plan for affording country and Dr. Radcliffe gave the address, which took the form of an inquiry into the present position of physical science. The following

Several banquets took place last Saturday. Mr. George Augustus Sala presided at the dinner held to commemorate the seventieth anniversary of the Artists' Benevolent Fund. In proposing "Prosperity to the Fund" he said it was a strictly charitable society, having for its object the relief of such widows and orphans of members as were left in need. He then appealed for support by pointing out the elevation of mind produced by art in all ages, and the debt of gratitude which people in every position owed to it. Mr. James Fahey, A.R.A., responded, and among the other speakers were Sir Rutherford Alcock, Mr. Schuyler, and Dr. Richardson. The subscriptions amounted to £1700.—At the annual dinner of the Savage Club, at which Lord Dunraven presided, Mr. Gladstone was present, and acknowledged the toast of "Literature." Mr. Horsley, R.A., responded for "Art," Sir Julius Benedict for "Music," and Mr. H. J. Byron for "The Drama." M. Henri van Laun proposed "French Literature and the Drama," for which M. Edmond About and M. Got returned thanks. M. Got expressed his deep sense of the cordiality of the reception which he and his colleagues had obtained in England. The delegates to the International Telegraph Conference were entertained at a banquet at the Crystal Palace by the Joint Reception Committee of the Post-Office and the Telegraph Companies. Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., presided. At the same building, a complimentary dinner was given to Sir Arthur Phayre by a number of former residents in British Burmah, at which the chair was occupied by Colonel Grant Allan, the Boundary Commissioner under Lord Dalhousie.

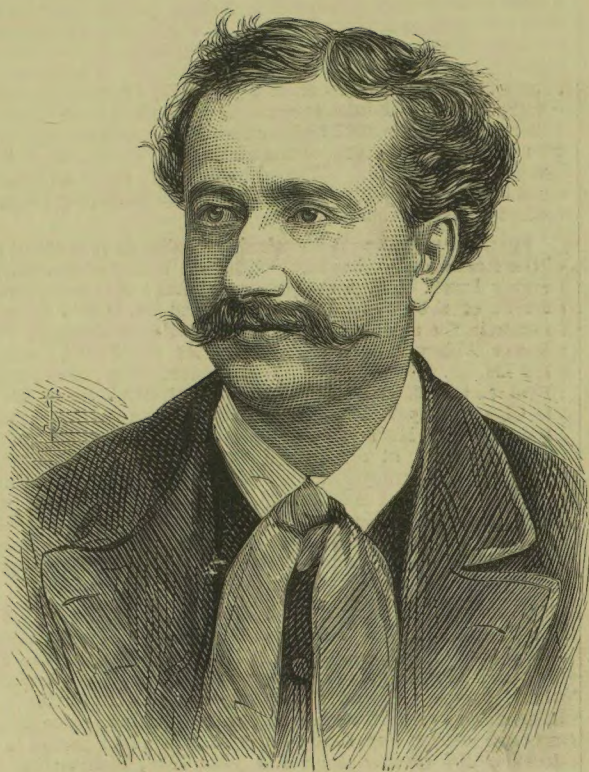
The Lord Mayor entertained the members of the International Telegraphic Congress and the International Literary Congress at a banquet at the Mansion House on the 12th inst. The guests were upwards of 200 in number, and the principal toasts were responded to by General de Lueders on behalf of the telegraphic congress, and by M. Edmond About, M. Frederic Thomas, and Mr. Blanchard Jerrold for the literary congress. Count F. de Lesseps and Professor Owen replied to the toast of "other distinguished guests."—The Count de Lesseps, and, after him, M. Edmond About, presided last Saturday at the final sitting of the International Literary Congress, at which the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and Mr. Gladstone were elected members of the honorary committee. Lisbon is to be the meeting-place next year.—In the evening a soirée was given to the members of the Congress by the committee of the Hanover-square Club.—Last Monday the Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon entertained the members of the International Literary Congress at a banquet, which was served in the Townhall, Stratford-on-Avon, about seventy gentlemen being present. The party afterwards inspected Shakspeare's birthplace and the museums, proceeding then to the Shakspeare Memorial buildings, where several addresses on the genius of Shakspeare, and in support of the memorial, were given from the stage of the Memorial Theatre. A French poem was recited, and congratulations were offered from all eminent seats of learning on the Continent. The party next proceeded to the church to inspect the poet's tomb and monument.

Lady Russell distributed the prizes to the pupil teachers of East Kent last Saturday at Dover.

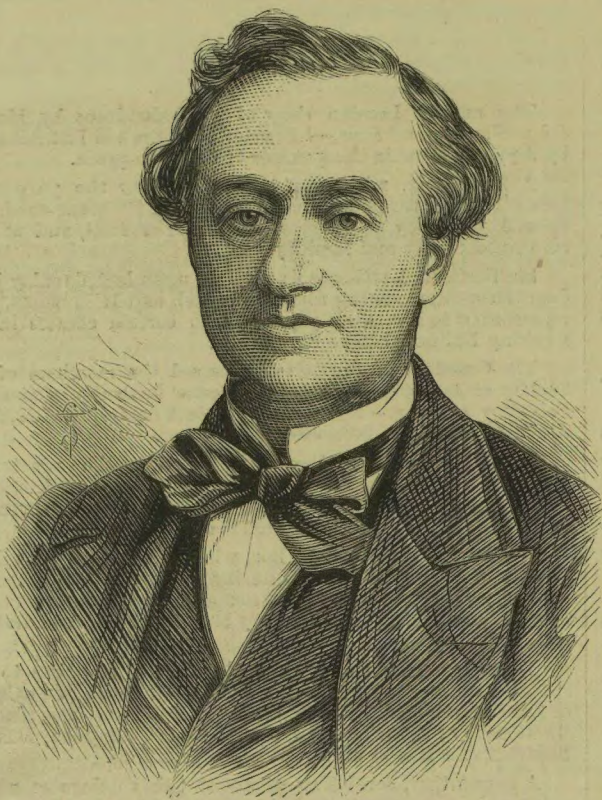
At the annual exhibition of the Royal Cornwall Agricultural Society, held at Falmouth, there was an excellent show of shorthorn and Hereford cattle, there being forty-six entries of the former and thirty-three of the latter. For the first time in the history of the society, the North Devons took a subordinate position in the show, only eleven animals being in the yard to compete for twenty-three prizes. Financially the exhibition was also a success, having been visited by 18,000 people, the receipts amounting to £1000.

Lord Derby presided last Saturday at a meeting of the Lancashire Farmers' Club and Chamber of Agriculture, which was held at Liverpool. He expressed his conviction that there never was a time when it was less necessary for tenant-farmers to ask the State to make contracts for them. With farms lying unoccupied all over the country, it was the tenant's own fault if he accepted a lease with objectionable conditions. The question was not one for Parliament. He had no objection to such change in the law as would give game to the tenant in the absence of an agreement to the contrary.

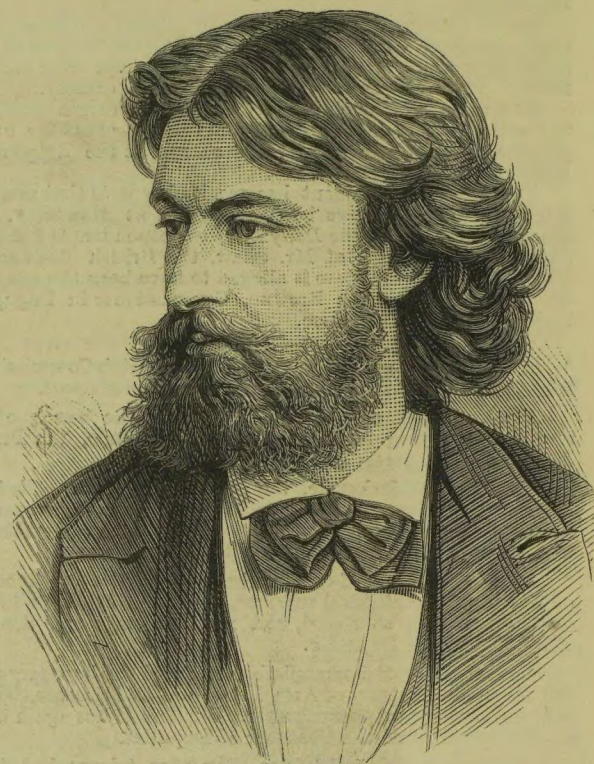
MEMBERS OF THE COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE.



M. DELAUNAY.



M. GOT.



M. MOUNET-SULLY.

We have published, since the arrival of the French 'classical company in London, the portraits of Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, Mlle. Sophie Croizette, and Mlle. Jeanne Samary. Those of three of the principal actors, M. Got, M. Delaunay, and M. Mounet-Sully, are now presented to our readers. The following biographical memoirs of these gentlemen are borrowed from the "Short Account of the Comédie Française," compiled by M. L. Mayer, general manager of the performances this season at the Gaiety Theatre in London:—

"M. Edmond Got, now the doyen of the sociétaires of the Comédie Française, is only a little over fifty years of age. He made his début at the Français in July, 1847, and at once took a place in the first rank next to the illustrious actors which the Maison Molière then possessed. His finesse, his frank gaiety, the originality of his acting, and his admirable dramatic instinct were at once remarked. M. Got was elected sociétaire in 1850, and since then he has created and interpreted the important rôles in a number of pieces of the ancient

and modern répertoire, the mere enumeration of which would fill a small volume. Molière, Beaumarchais, Regnard, Marivaux, Racine, in 'Les Plaideurs,' and Corneille, in 'Le Menteur,' have owed to M. Got the most complete interpretation of the personages which came under his study. Amongst the most remarkable of his successes in modern pieces we may mention the Duc Job (1859), one of M. Got's most astonishing creations; and the rôle of the Abbé in 'Il ne faut jurer de rien,' one of the most completely studied of his renderings. In 1868 M. Got played at the Théâtre Français the rôle of Mercadet, which had been created at the Gymnase by the famous Geoffroy, and gave to the reprise the importance of a new creation. Two recent revivals have done equal honour to M. Got: the 'Gendre de M. Poirier,' which he played after Provost, and the 'Supplice d'une femme' after Regnier. Finally, we may mention the rôle of the Rabbi in 'L'Ami Fritz.' In whatever character he plays M. Got shows a variety and subtlety of talent which have rarely been equalled. M. Got is a former pupil of the

Collège Charlemagne, and has all the tastes and aptitudes of a man of letters.

"M. Louis-Arsène Delaunay was born in 1826. He studied at the Conservatoire and made his début at the Odéon in 1846. He entered the Comédie Française in 1848, in the rôle of Valère in the 'Ecole des Maris'; he was created sociétaire in 1850, and since that time there is not an important piece of the ancient or modern répertoire in which that elegant artiste has not appeared with the most striking and constant success. M. Delaunay is the most perfect of jeunes premiers. He has the charms of a youth which seems to be eternal, a person which age has not modified, and a voice which has remained as fresh, as pure, and as enchanting as it was the first day that he appeared on the stage. Who has played better than M. Delaunay, and with more insouciance, the elegant Dorante of the 'Menteur'? All the jeunes premiers of Molière have won new graces by his interpretation; he has been, and still is, the adorable Fortunio of the 'Chandelier,' the Octave of



THE AFGHAN WAR: NEGOTIATING PEACE WITH YAKOUB KHAN AT HASHIM KHEYL.—SEE PAGE 591.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE AT THE GAIETY: "HERNANI" (LAST SCENE OF THE FIFTH ACT).

the 'Caprices de Marianne,' Perdican of 'On ne badine pas avec l'amour,' and other characters. M. Delaunay would, indeed, seem to have been cast in a mould which has been broken up, for none of the young actors of the Comédie Française show any striking claims to succeed him.

"M. Mounet-Sully is one of the most remarkable pupils of Bressant. On leaving the hands of that Professor, M. Mounet-Sully appeared for a little time at the Odéon and at M. Ballande's Matinées. He made a brilliant début at the Français in 1872 as Oreste in Racine's 'Andromaque.' M. Mounet-Sully was much criticised for his exaggerated gestures and too rapid and indistinct diction; of late, however, he has improved, and his latest rôle, that of Hernani, in Victor Hugo's great drama, is a very finished and powerful interpretation, which helped to win him his admission to the privileges of 'sociétaire.' M. Mounet-Sully has undoubtedly great dramatic qualities, a fine presence, great energy, and a warmth which carries away the public."

The Portraits are from photographs by Reutlinger, of the Boulevard Montmartre, Paris.

Our illustration of the last scene of "Hernani" will be recognised by those who have been spectators of the performance. Sarah Bernhardt, in the character of Doña Sol, throwing herself, in an agony of despair, upon her dying husband, after drinking the poison by which she contrives to share his fate, achieves a great effect of tragic passion.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The indisposition of Madame Adelina Patti not only caused her absence from the last Floral Hall concert, but also necessitated the postponement of the performance of "L'Africaine" from Thursday week to the following Saturday. This posthumous work of Meyerbeer was originally brought out at Paris in April, 1865, and was produced at the Royal Italian Opera in the following July. Several eminent artists have appeared in the character of Selika, the captive Indian Queen, Madame Pauline Lucca having been especially successful therein. In last Saturday's performance the part was assumed by Madame Patti for the first time, and served to give fresh evidence of her powers of tragic expression, although the singer was evidently still under the influence of indisposition. Madame Patti, nevertheless, produced a great effect in the prison-scene in the first act, the slumber-song and the duet with Vasco in the second act; in the music of the fourth act, so expressive of the contending emotions of Selika when restored to her throne and country, and, above all, in the long soliloquy in the last act, when determining on yielding to the poisonous influence of the deadly manzanilla tree. This was very finely declaimed. Mdlle. Valleria, as Inez, sang admirably, and was a valuable aid to the general effect of the opera. As Nelusko, the companion of Selika in her captivity, M. Lassalle made one of the most successful first appearances that have taken place within recent years. This gentleman possesses a remarkably fine baritone voice, of great power yet of agreeable quality, of high range, and free from the objectionable tremolo that now so largely prevails. His phrasing is thoroughly artistic, and he excels alike in the declamatory and the sentimental styles. Besides these merits, M. Lassalle has that of being an admirable actor—his gestures and by-play being always effective and appropriate. He produced a marked impression in several instances, especially in the delivery of the aria "Figlia del Ré," and the characteristic "Adamastor Song," each of which was encored. The reception of M. Lassalle was of the most enthusiastic kind, and he will doubtless prove a most valuable accession to the establishment.

Signor Nicolini represented the part of Vasco di Gama, as on previous occasions, as did Signor Capponi that of the Grand Inquisitor, other characters having been filled by Madame Corsi, and Signori Iginio Corsi, Vidal, Silvestri, Scolara, Manfredi, and Fille. The stage effects, scenic and spectacular, were on the same magnificent scale as before. Signor Vianesi conducted. On the previous Friday "Lucrezia Borgia" was given, with the effective performance of Madame Cepeda in the title-character; the cast having also included Madame Scalchi as Maffio Orsini, Signor Gayarré as Gennaro, and M. Gailhard as the Duke. On Monday "Norma" was performed, for the first time these four years, with an effective cast, including Madame Cepeda as Norma, Mdlle. Valleria as Adalgisa, Signor Sylva as Pollio, and Signor Silvestri as Orovoso. On Tuesday Mdlle. Rosine Bloch made her first appearance in England as Leonora in "La Favorita," the cast of which was otherwise the same as that recently commented on. Mdlle. Bloch met with a favourable reception, and is to appear again this (Saturday) evening as Fides in "Le Prophète," in which character we shall have further opportunity of estimating her merits.

The production of M. Massenet's "Il Rè di Lahore" is now announced for Saturday, June 28.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"I Puritani" was given on Thursday week, for the first time this season, and included the brilliant singing of Madame Gerster as Elvira; the cast of the other principal characters having been also as before, including Signor Campanini as Arturo, Signor Galassi as Riccardo, and Signor Foli as Giorgio. Subsequent performances have been repetitions of operas cast as recently noticed; until Thursday last, when the production of Verdi's "Aida" was announced, for the first time at this establishment, and with the reappearance of Mdlle. Kellogg in the title-character. Of this we must speak next week.

The seventh concert and last but one of the sixty-seventh season of the Philharmonic Society took place last week, when the programme was of strong and varied interest, although devoid of novelty. The symphony was that by Rubinstein, which its composer has entitled "Ocean"—a specimen of so-called "programme-music" of which we have more than once, and recently, spoken in detail. The other orchestral pieces were Beethoven's overture to "Egmont," and that to Spohr's opera "The Alchemist." Señor Sarasate played with admirable mechanism Joachim Raff's "Suite" for violin (with orchestra); and Mr. Alfred Jaell gave an effective rendering of Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor. Miss Thursby sang with brilliant execution Mozart's aria "Ah non sai" (with preceding recitative), and the aria "Se il ciel," from the old opera "Alessandro nelle Indie," by Leonardo da Vinci (not the great painter).—The last concert of the series is to take place on July 2, when the programme will include a new symphony by Professor G. A. Macfarren.

Mr. Ganz's morning concert took place yesterday (Friday) week, at Grosvenor House, instead of on the previous Monday at Dudley House, the arrangements having been changed in consequence of the illness of the Earl of Dudley. An interesting vocal selection was contributed to by the Misses Robertson, Madame Patey, and Mr. E. Lloyd; and Mr. Ganz's well-known keill as a pianist was displayed in a portion of a trio by Beethoven, a Mendelssohn's rondo brillante (with quintet accompaniment), and Hummel's quintet in E flat minor.

Mr. Charles Hallé's nineteenth series of recitals is nearly

completed, six of the eight performances having taken place. At the last matinée yesterday (Friday) week, Mr. Hallé introduced Rubinstein's second pianoforte trio, in G minor (op. 15), a work which has been before spoken of in reference to its performance elsewhere. This, and Beethoven's trio in E flat (from op. 70), were finely played by Mr. Hallé, Madame Norman-Néruda, and Herr Franz Néruda. The lady violinist's solo was the adagio from Spohr's ninth concerto—Mr. Hallé's having been Schubert's posthumous sonata in A major (op. 140). The programme of this week's recital included the first performance of a pianoforte quintet by Berwald.

Dr. Hans von Bülow gave the first of two pianoforte recitals at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon, when his remarkable powers were displayed with special success in Beethoven's "Sonata Appassionata," his thirty-two variations in C minor, his fifteen variations and fugue in E flat, and two of the same composer's smaller sonatas. The programme was entirely selected from the works of Beethoven, and included his "Adelaide," the "Penitence," and the cyclus of lieder entitled "An die Ferne Geliebte," in each of which Herr Anton Schott sang with great effect. This gentleman, who possesses a fine tenor voice, comes from the Royal Opera, Hanover, and made his first appearance in England on Monday.—Dr. von Bülow's second recital takes place next Monday afternoon.

Mr. Kuhe's annual concert at the Floral Hall on Tuesday afternoon again drew a large and fashionable audience. A copious selection of music, chiefly vocal, included the brilliant singing of Madame Patti, and other effective performances by eminent artists of the Royal Italian Opera. Mr. Kuhe's skilful pianoforte playing was heard in Liszt's "Marche Hongroise" and another solo piece; and Señor Sarasate executed a fantasia and two Spanish dances of his own with his usual success.

Sir Julius Benedict's annual concert has been for many years one of the specialties of our musical season, and its recurrence on Wednesday at St. James's Hall again offered a most attractive programme, to the details of which we must refer next week.

Madame Sainton-Dolby gave a concert at the Steinway Hall on Tuesday afternoon, when a varied programme of vocal music was performed by her pupils; among the items having been Madame Dolby's manuscript cantata, "The Story of the Faithful Soul," a setting of words by Adelaide Proctor.

The fifth matinée of the thirty-fifth season of Professor John Ella's Musical Union, on Tuesday, comprised performances of Brahms's pianoforte quartet in A; Beethoven's string quartet, No. 6 (in B flat); Mendelssohn's sonata in D, for pianoforte and violoncello; and solo pieces for violin and piano, respectively played by M. Marsick and Mr. Alfred Jaell.

Herr H. Leipold gave the first of two pianoforte recitals at Steinway Hall on Monday afternoon. Herr Leipold is well known as a skilful accompanist in association with the concerts of Madame Viard-Louis, and on this occasion his talents as a solo pianist were displayed in a selection of pieces of various styles and schools.

The last of this year's series of Madame Viard-Louis's concerts took place on Wednesday evening, the occasion having been for the benefit of that lady and Mr. Weist Hill, the conductor. The programme included Spohr's symphony known as "The Power of Sound;" a new pianoforte concerto by Oscar Raif, played by himself; an overture by the late Georges Bizet, entitled "Patrie," and an "Air de Danse," by Balfe—the three last-named pieces for the first time—and other items. Of the performances we must speak next week.

The last of this season's subscription concerts of Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir took place on Thursday evening, too late for notice this week.

Herr Xaver Scharwenka gave a concert of chamber music at St. James's Hall on Thursday, with an interesting programme.

The grand Choral Festival and Fête in honour of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught takes place at the Crystal Palace this (Saturday) afternoon, the public rehearsal having been held there last Saturday. The arrangements include the co-operation of the London contingent of the Handel Festival Choir, numbering about 2000 voices, and of Madame Cepeda, Mdlle. Schou, Madame Patey; Signor Sylva, Herr Henschel, and the bands of the 1st Life Guards, Grenadier Guards, and Scots Guards. Mr. Manns is conductor.

Her Majesty has granted to Mr. Henry Smart, the musical composer, a pension of £100 a year from the Civil List, in consideration of his services to music. Mr. Smart is the composer of "The Bride of Dunkerron," "King René's Daughter," "The Fisher-Maidens," many works for the organ, and a large number of songs, duets, trios, and other pieces of vocal chamber music. He is now organist of St. Pancras Church, and has latterly been in feeble health.

THEATRES.

There is again a lull in things dramatic. With the exception of the French plays, which are proceeding satisfactorily, there is little to record. At the Haymarket, Mr. W. G. Wills reproduced his play of "Ellen," under the name of "Brag," the hero being Thomas Pye, the gasconading character of the drama under its original title. The rest of the plot was sacrificed to secure the prominence of the part. Mr. Charles Kelly was again charged with the task of impersonation, and the whole was reduced to three acts. The reception of the piece thus modified was not very cordial; and it is now substituted by Mr. Boucicault's comedy of "The Life of an Actress." At the Adelphi the management have revived the play of "Amy Robsart," with Miss Neilson as the heroine, with which part this talented lady's present engagement will close. At Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment, on Wednesday next, a new second part is to be produced, entitled "Back from India," written by H. P. Stephens, music by Cotsford Dick, and a new musical sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled "Rotten Row."

The annual dinner of the Royal General Theatrical Fund will take place at the Freemasons' Tavern next Thursday, the 26th inst., when Mr. David James is announced to preside.

The illustration of a battle scene at Futtahabad, in the Afghan War, with the death of Major Wigram Batty, which is described in our Supplement this week, has been unavoidably reserved for a future publication.

The City Press is informed that the authorities of the Post-Office have it in contemplation to issue some new and important regulations which will be highly beneficial. Amongst the changes which we hear it is intended to make is included the establishment of telegrams at a sixpenny rate within the London radius, and to be extended to the country in time; a halfpenny postal rate for London and suburbs, and an arrangement whereby invoices and all written or printed matter, not in the actual form of a letter, may be sent throughout the kingdom in special envelopes at the cost of a halfpenny.

PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, Earl Granville, and a few other noble Lords, put in an appearance in the Upper House yesterday week; but, from the practical point of view of business, the Whitsuntide Recess of their Lordships might very well have lasted till Monday. On the latter day a considerable number of bills were advanced a stage, and much time was occupied in ventilating the grievances of the Rev. Canon Fleming, who, having been appointed by the Crown to the office which he now holds in York Cathedral, seems to have been driven to thoughts of resignation by the adverse position which the Chapter has taken up with regard to his rights and privileges as a member of that body. Lord Hampton thought the case was worthy of being brought before the proposed Royal Commission. The Rev. Canon Fleming found a staunch champion in the Prime Minister, who paid a generous tribute to his worth, and minutely explained how that the difficulty arose from the shilly-shally action of the Chapter, "Willing to woo, and yet afraid to strike." Lord Beaconsfield pretty plainly intimated to the Chapter that it was time it turned over a new leaf, and stoutly declared that the worthy Canon could depend upon his protection. The Archbishop of York urged that it was, after all, only a matter of dry law which had been pending for fifteen years. After a by-the-way remark by Lord Napier of Magdala, suggested by brief speeches from the Duke of St. Albans and Earl Cadogan, that smuggling was dying out at Gibraltar, the House glided from a local into an Imperial matter. Once again the question of the Reorganisation of the Army was raised by Lord Truro. The noble Lord wished to know whether the Committee on the subject would be exclusively composed of military men, and learnt that it would from Lord Bury, who deemed it premature to give the Earl of Galloway the names of the Committee. Lord Cranbrook, replying to Lord Truro, justified his administration of the War Office; and the conversation was closed by Lords Dorchester, Waverley, and Cardwell, who felt sure that with Lord Airey at the head of the Committee the inquiry would be "safe."

Fresh from the Ascot Meeting, the patrician followers of the Turf made a stout fight in the House of Lords on Tuesday against the Metropolitan Racecourses Bill; but neither the Duke of Richmond nor Lord Hardwicke succeeded in retarding its progress long. The Lord President of the Council, in Committee, moved an amendment to clause 3, giving to magistrates the power to license at any quarter sessions any proposed race-meeting within the ten miles radius. Lord Enfield remained firm by the Michaelmas term, however, and saw the amendment negatived by 88 to 57 votes, and the bill reported. Various bills were then pushed forward; and the Marquis of Salisbury delivered himself of a dry joke. Compelled to acknowledge the truth of Lord Stanley of Alderley's complaint that certain Greek priests in Cyprus had been deprived of their beards in prison, the Foreign Secretary explained that the High Commissioner had taken steps to prevent any such error occurring again, but qualified his remark by the laughter-moving comment that the "object of depriving prisoners of their hair" was "of a cleanly and sanitary character."

The Lower House has since Whitsuntide had one or two sittings not unworthy of its high reputation. The ephemeral whirlwind of excitement occasioned on the 12th inst. by the scolding which the Colonial Secretary thought fit to give to Mr. O'Donnell is undeserving of remembrance compared with the important debate which took place the same night on the grave financial condition of India. Mr. J. K. Cross spun too long a yarn, perhaps, in reopening the debate. The speech of the evening was that of Mr. Gladstone, the essence of whose earnest warning was contained in his concluding words, "that this body of the representatives of the people of England" have to "solve a problem the solution of which is intimately associated, it may be, with the material, but undoubtedly with all the higher moral interests of the nation and with the honour of the Empire." In a more matter-of-fact but not less useful strain, Mr. Goschen discoursed on the silver currency as it affected India and the world generally. Mr. E. Stanhope again evinced his grasp of the subject in replying to the various arguments. The House then went into Committee, agreed to the Resolutions on the Indian Budget, and afterwards read the second time the Indian Loan Bill for five millions. Yesterday week Mr. Baillie Cochrane failed to get the Select Committee he asked for to inquire into the increase of local taxation and the mismanagement of vestries; but the hon. member's motion drew from the Home Secretary a ready acknowledgment of the urgent need of reform. Mr. Baxter forcibly showed how desirable it was that continuous brakes should be applied on all our railways; and in the discussion Lord Sandon mentioned that three fourths of the railway accidents might be prevented if continuous brakes were used. One or two other questions having been disposed of, the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill was passed through Committee. On Monday, in Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, some diversion was caused by a discussion as to the utility of the office of Judge-Advocate-General, whose salary (£2000) Major O'Beirne moved should be omitted from the Estimates. But the necessity of maintaining the office was urged by Colonel Stanley, and the objection was eventually withdrawn after Mr. O. Bentinck had defined what his duties were. There was a fresh collision between the Irish Home-Rule members and the Treasury Bench in a warm conversation regarding the treatment of the Zulu wounded, and Mr. Norwood lectured Ministers on their want of firmness in conducting the business of the House, in reply to which criticism and other comments, the Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that if the House would support the Government they would prosecute business with as much dispatch as possible. Thereafter, £495,200 was voted for the Militia, £47,900 for the Yeomanry Cavalry, and £512,400 for the Volunteers. On Tuesday, the Army Discipline Bill being under consideration in Committee, Colonel Stanley was warmly cheered for at length yielding with good grace to the appeals of Mr. Bright and other hon. members, and for consenting to accept Mr. J. Brown's amendment that the maximum number of lashes should be reduced from fifty to twenty-five. Sir William Harcourt on Tuesday evening called attention to the growing disposition on the part of the Viceroy and Secretary for India to act without the advice of the Indian Councils; but Mr. E. Stanhope answered that neither Lord Lytton nor Lord Cranbrook had exceeded his rights.

Wednesday afternoon was occupied by the discussion of two little bills. Mr. Delahanty's measure for prohibiting the circulation in Ireland of any bank notes under the value of £2 was negatived by 146 to 30 votes; and Sir A. Gordon's Gun License Act Amendment Bill for enabling landowners to shoot over their property without being taxed was "talked out."

Sir Arthur Gordon, the Governor of Fiji, was on Tuesday presented with a farewell address by the Aborigines' Protection Society expressing approval of the policy which he had adopted during his rule over that dependency.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The week which ended on Saturday, the fourteenth, was signalised by some remarkably pleasant and exceptionally characteristic public dinners. On Thursday, the twelfth, the Lord Mayor entertained at a sumptuous banquet at the Mansion House the delegates of the International Telegraphic Conference and of the International Literary Congress. So many nationalities were represented at Sir Charles Whetham's hospitable board that, by the time the champagne had made its second round, and tongues as well as beards had begun to wag (it is astonishing how Pommery and Greno will loosen the tightest tongue-strings), the Egyptian Hall presented a very close modern realisation of what one may suppose the Tower of Babel to have been. I sate between an English, or rather a Scotch member of Parliament and an eminent Milanese publisher; I hobnobbed with a Spanish poet and a Russian essayist; I had the honour to explain the meaning of the loving-cup (to which all the foreign guests took very kindly) to a German philologist; and I was introduced, after the feast, to several Brazilians. M. Edmond About made a sympathetic speech in English; Count Ferdinand de Lesseps (who is in his seventy-fifth year and did not look sixty) surprised and delighted the company by a brilliantly voluble speech in French; and Professor Owen, leaving, for the moment, comparative anatomy and palæontology to those who, as Tom Moore sings, are "partial to bones," discoursed genially in English on the pleasure of reading About and George Sand, Balzac and Dumas as a relaxation after a hard day's work. A most enjoyable evening.

Mem.: The proceedings were rendered all the more enjoyable by the circumstance that in the stately apartment in which tea and coffee were served cigars and cigarettes were handed round. Smoking at the Mansion House! Aye; and the cigars were of the very finest brands.

Saturday, the fourteenth, was even a more noteworthy day from a festive point of view. The art-critic of this Journal will tell his readers all about the graphic and plastic merits of Mademoiselle Sarah Bernhardt's exhibition of pictures and statuary, of which a private view took place on Saturday afternoon at a new gallery in Piccadilly; but I may be just allowed to remark that—in a daring spirit of innovation—Mdlle. Bernhardt herself was present on the occasion, and that she personally received her guests, and fascinated them all by the grace of her manner and the sprightliness of her conversation. There was another innovation, still more daring. *There were refreshments!* In an apartment adjoining the art-gallery a sumptuous buffet was laid out. Repeatedly, as I strove to assuage my thirst (for the rooms were fearfully crowded and hot) with a gum-arabic lozenge, did I hear the distant popping of champagne corks; and as repeatedly did I observe ladies and gentlemen emerge from the Bower of Bliss with a complacent smile on their lips and a merry twinkle in their eyes, *Le champagne rend l'âme si bonne!* Most strongly do I counsel the Royal Academy of Arts, the two Water-Colour Societies, and the Society of British Artists to follow the example so valiantly set by Mademoiselle Sarah Bernhardt.

By-the-way, Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., was present in Piccadilly on Saturday to do homage to the versatile actress-artist. And there came also into the gallery, smiling blandly, the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P.

I saw him for a moment; and methinks I see him now
With Wisdom and with Virtue upon his marble brow.

This is my first and last appearance as a poet; nor need I add that my verses are a feeble paraphrase from the "She wore a Wreath of Roses" of Thomas Haynes Bayley. Mr. Gladstone did not stay long. Artistically speaking, he went back to his gold frame in the Great Room at Burlington House; and, albeit resolving into so much canvas and pigment, was and is there as lifelike and as much the great orator and statesman as the genius of Mr. Millais has made him in one of the noblest portraits that was ever painted.

Corporeally Mr. Gladstone went in the evening to the anniversary dinner of the Savage Club at the Pall-Mall Restaurant, and there he made a splendid speech on the congenial subject of literature. The Earl of Dunraven was in the chair, and the Savages had invited a goodly number of distinguished visitors to welcome their illustrious guest. I notice in the papers that my esteemed friend M. Henri Van Laun (the author of the most appreciative translation of Molière extant, and whose new English version of "Gil Blas" will shortly be published), in felicitously proposing, in French, the toast of "French Literature and the French Drama," explained that "the club was named after a certain Richard Savage, a literary Bohemian of the last century, who died from misery and hunger." Herein my good friend M. Henri Van Laun is wholly in error. I have some right to speak with authority in the matter, seeing that I was one of the seven or eight founders of the Savage Club.

The name originally given to that pleasant and now prosperous symposium had nothing whatever to do with the pseudo son of the Countess of Macclesfield. I believe that the late Robert and William Brough, the late Andrew Halliday, and the still living Edward Draper, who were among the most active of the original Savages, had about as great a contempt as I have and had for the character of the clever idle scamp who strove to enlist public sympathy on his behalf by giving out that he was the deserted son of a great lady; who spunged on a noble lord who compassionated him; who ate his lordship's bread, and drank his wine, and pawned the books from his library, and then turned round and abused him; and who narrowly escaped being hanged for stabbing a man in a brawl. We dubbed ourselves "Savages" for mere fun; just as the convivial club, which is an offshoot from one of the learned societies, calls itself the "Roaring Lions." Somebody who had travelled in savage regions made us a present of some old tomahawks and moccasins, spear-heads and wampum belts, and something resembling a circular disc cut from a horsehair-bottomed chair, but which was understood to be a human scalp; and these trophies were duly displayed on the walls of our wigwag; that is to say, a room on the first-floor of the Crown Tavern, Vinegar-yard, over against the gallery entrance of Drury-Lane Theatre, on the occasion of our first anniversary dinner. More than this, to keep up our character of "Savages," we sedulously practised a shrill shriek or war-whoop, which was given in unison at stated intervals.

Mem.: I see that these bygone Bohemian *réunions* have been attracting notice lately in *Notes and Queries*. For the benefit of the sages who contribute to that learned and diverting periodical, I may mention that the "Savages" should not be confounded with a contemporary gathering, the "Train Band." All the Savages were Train bandsmen; but not all the Savages belonged to the Train Band. The last-named little club, of which Mr. Edmund Yates was President, first met in 1855, I think, in a room at the Old Mitre in Chancery-lane. The choice of such a place of meeting showed considerable courage on our parts; since the tavern in question was much frequented by officers of the Sheriff of Mid-

dlesex, who brought their captives from the spunging-houses of Cursitor-street and Bream's-buildings to the Mitre, there to wait until writs of habeas corpus could be procured for the transfer of the prisoners to the Queen's Bench prison. The story of the "Train," a joint-stock monthly shilling magazine, written and illustrated by the little knot of authors and artists who met at the Mitre, has been recently, if I mistake not, told by Mr. Yates in his own journal. If Mr. Blanchard Jerrold chose, he could tell with equal felicitousness the stories of two other literary clubs, the "Tumbler" and the "Goldsmith."

Mr. William J. Thoms has just put forth a new issue (not a new edition) of his amusing and instructive book on "The Longevity of Man." The novelty in the new issue is Mr. Thoms's letter to Professor Owen "On Exceptional Longevity, its Limits and Frequency." It so chanced that, after reading a few pages of the author's racy strictures on delusions as to "ultra-centenarianism," I had occasion to refer to an old file of the *Examiner* newspaper. Under the head of "Deaths," in the number for April 8, 1810, I came, quite accidentally on this remarkable announcement:—

In the island of Lewis, West Highlands, Flora Macdonald, at the great age of One Hundred and Twenty. She retained all her faculties to the last. She was the heroine who assisted the escape of the Pretender after the battle of Culloden, by dressing him in her clothes, and travelling with him as her servant.

I was as much staggered at this paragraph as though I had read in the *Morning Post* of June 18, 1879, that Grace Darling or Marie Malibran had just departed this life. I hastened to consult a Biographical Dictionary, and therein I found that the heroic Flora Macdonald died in the Isle of Skye in 1790 at "the ripe age of seventy." Much exercised in my mind, I wrote, in hot haste, to Mr. William J. Thoms, and by return of post he courteously informed me that the Flora Macdonald of the *Examiner* is noticed in Barce's "Records of Longevity," but without any reference to her having assisted the Pretender. Mr. Thoms added that he had never seen any evidence of any person attaining the age of so much as one hundred and six, and that he had never thought it worth while to go into claims to a higher longevity. But how did that wonderful paragraph get into the *Examiner*? Who was the Flora Macdonald who died in the island of Lewis in 1810? Was she some ancient dame who had forgotten how old she really was, and, in her dotage, had yielded to the innocent delusion that she was the heroic Highland lady who succoured Prince Charlie in his utmost need. The most curious fact connected with the statement in the *Examiner* is that in 1810 there was still living the last of Flora's five sons (she married, it will be remembered, Mr. Macdonald, of Kingsburgh), Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald. This gentleman, indeed, lived long enough to be presented to George IV., on the occasion of that Sovereign's visit to Edinburgh in 1821. Why did not Colonel Macdonald contradict the paragraph concerning his mother's death? G. A. S.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THE SCULPTURE.

Sculpture is even in a more languishing condition than ever in this country, judging by this year's display at Burlington House. Of ideal works there are not half a dozen of any importance; even of portrait-statues or groups there are still fewer; and there appears to be no demand for the art except in the shape of portrait-busts. When we think of this meagre gathering and of the imposing array of sculpture and *projets* for sculpture which yearly lines the large area of the *Palais d'Industrie* at Paris we have indeed cause for humiliation. And what renders the comparison the more provoking is that in this, as in the pictorial department at the Academy, it is foreign contributors who, although represented only in statuettes and busts, generally assert their superiority, at least as regards technical skill and completeness. It is high time that the Academy should do something towards supplying a better education and affording some encouragement to our native sculptors, who at present can expect little private demand for their productions, and none of the extensive Government patronage which foreign sculptors enjoy.

We submit that a portion of the large funds of the Chantrey bequest should be annually devoted to this purpose. This would not only be a fitting and graceful appropriation of a sculptor's gift, but it would be in strict conformity to the terms of that gift. Last year a considerable sum was voted by the Academy from this bequest for the purchase of its President's "Athlete Struggling with a Python;" but why has no portion of the fund been this year employed to purchase a work of some sculptor of merit, many of whom stand in much greater need of assistance. Better still would it be to commission the execution, in marble or bronze, of some sufficiently promising model: many a fine sculptural conception has been lost through the inability of the artist to embody it in a costly durable material.

Mr. Birch's fine group of a hussar trumpeter falling, mortally wounded, man and horse, in the act of charging, we have already engraved and reviewed. Another important work is Mr. Simonds's marble group in the Lecture Room of "Dionysos" seated, according to the old Greek myth, on the tiger sent him by his father Zeus, and on which he was carried to the conquest of India. This group is very much above the average of English sculpture in dignity and technical ability. Yet, without being hypercritical, it may be objected that this is not the bearded divinity of India, but rather the Roman Bacchus of a late time; and the definition of the tendons and muscles, especially of the legs, might have been carried further, while securing greater life and higher beauty. The beast on which he rides is the conventional tiger or panther of modern sculpture—like the nondescript animal in the similar group of Ariadne by Danneker; it is, however, highly typical of strength. A marble lifesize semi-recumbent figure of a female drying herself from the bath, entitled "Summer" (1816), by Mr. Lawes, a pupil of the late Mr. Foley, is a great advance. Another nude naturalistic female figure seated, sleeping at length in a chair (1820), by Mr. Saul, is very promising as the model only. The attitude is well expressed; the forms are ably though roughly indicated—round and womanly. Mr. Calder Marshall's statuette group of the twin-like "Hermia and Helena" (1831), from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," is conceived with the feeling and in the broad ideal style of the sculptor's prime, though little more than a sketch model. His finished bronze statue in the Lecture Room is of course elaborated further. Mr. MacLean's "Ione" (1824) is a sweet little piece of idealism; Mr. Percival Ball's "First Music Lesson" (1835) is a pretty naturalistic group; and there is clever modelling of horses in a small terra-cotta group (1831) by Mr. Roche.

Although the works by foreign artists are, as already intimated, comparatively unimportant, they invariably seize the attention by their vivacity and character, and their skilful thorough carving. Signor Calvi's marble statuette of "Lucifer" (1813) has, to our thinking, the head and features too small and delicate for the arch-fiend, although the beautiful "son of the morning;" but there can be no two opinions about the excellence of the workmanship. "La Vergognosetta" (1815),

by Signor Torelli—a little bashful girl in her night-dress raising her chemise to hide her face—is one of those pretty, trivial, often childish motives, in which Italian sculptors are so happy in seizing the natural charm of some momentary attitude or gesture. Mr. Junck's "Budding Dignity" (1805), a little lady giving herself airs, on the strength, presumably, of some articles of fashionable attire, though her petticoats are of rustic shortness, and holding a book, might also be the work of an Italian. A bust of Sir Benjamin Brodie (1835), by Signor Fantacchiotti, is one of the most complete works here—not pretending to monumental generalisation, which usually means mere emptiness. Every detail of nature is there, every furrow left by Time, yet treated with refinement as well as precision, after the manner of the best contemporary Italian sculpture, and without the least sacrifice of breadth, for the general proportion and character are not less accurately preserved; and the bust is speakingly lifelike. The delicate traits and intensely collected expression of Cardinal Manning have also been well caught in a terra-cotta bust by Signor Ralli. Even in such trifles as the small busts by Signor Codina (1832) and M. Schots (1836) we find internal evidence of fidelity to nature and sound training in modelling. Mr. Boehm, however, is not fortunate in imaginative work, or he would hardly have selected so commonplace a type for St. Peter as we see in No. 1564. M. Dalou is still more disappointing in the busts of Mr. Poynter, R.A. (1858) and Mrs. Poynter: the theatrical carriage of the head is certainly foreign to the painter. The repoussé shield, illustrative of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" (1855), so elaborate in design and chasing, executed by M. Morel Ladeuil for Messrs. Elkington, is here: it has already been reviewed in our columns.

It is time, however, to turn to the very few portrait statues. Mr. E. B. Stephens sends the model of his statue of Mr. Alfred Rooker (1835), erected by public subscription at Plymouth—a very respectable work. He likewise contributes some pleasing statuettes and a bust of the Right Hon. Peter Erie (1867), which is very good indeed. Mr. Armstead has a marble monumental effigy of Archdeacon Moore (1861); the face is characteristic, the expression not inappropriate, but as a whole it lacks impressiveness. A bust of Mr. James Laycock (1857), by the same, is more completely realised. By Mr. F. J. Williamson there is a model portrait group of the sons of Lord Rosslyn (1811). Among the busts not yet noticed are Sir William Gull (1883) and Sir Redmond Barry (1872), by Mr. Woolner, which are executed in a more generalised monumental style, and with smoother texture than the sculptor formerly adopted. There is evidently a desire to suppress minute details and omit lines and markings, to the representation of which in his early works Mr. Woolner sedulously addressed himself, sometimes before he had secured right proportions or reduced exaggerations in the masses. The sculptor's change of style should naturally lead to greater truth in the leading quantities and contours; but at present he is rather in the proverbial danger of being between two stools. Amongst several noteworthy busts by Mr. Adams-Aiton there is one of Mr. Gladstone (1817), which is treated in a somewhat similar generalising spirit, the result being that the face is too fleshy, while, as a consequence, the osseous structure is not sufficiently pronounced, and indeed scarcely massive enough. A more earnest expression would also have been preferable, as in Mr. Millais's portrait, with which this bust will inevitably be compared. One would gladly exchange the smile on the marble lips, with all its curved grace as of Cupid's bow, for the characteristic nervous clamp so magically rendered in the picture. Other comparatively good busts are Mr. John Stone (1819), by Mr. Bruce Joy; the Hon. Gilbert Rollo (1870), by Mr. T. Butler; Mrs. Dixon (1817), particularly sweet and lifelike, by Mr. W. Marshall; "Henry Irving" the actor (1857), by Mr. Brodie; Lord Skelmersdale (1839), by Count Gleichen; and Lord Charles de la Poer Beresford (1862), by Mr. John Taylor. We trust that ripper work will be found in other commissions with which Mr. Belt has been intrusted than is visible in his bust of the last Lord Mayor (1865). Otherwise he will be one more artist whom early success has spoiled.

The Water-Colour, Architectural, and other Drawings, and the Engravings, will be noticed next week.

Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt has placed some of her works in sculpture and painting on view at the gallery, 33, Piccadilly. The eminent actress had been favourably known as a sculptor for some time; and she attained the distinction of "honourable mention" in the Paris Exhibition for her "Après la Tempête" (of which there is a reduction here)—a pathetic Pieta-like group of a mother mourning over the body of her dead son lying in her lap. But the "star" of the Comédie Française is preferable in busts. All these are expressive and characteristic, as witness the concentrated air in that of her sister, Mdlle. Regina Bernhardt, the sweetness of Mdlle. G—, the intelligence and firmness of Emile de Girardin, and—best of all, perhaps—the vivaciousness of William Busnach, the adapter to the stage of M. Zola's "L'Assommoir." To painting Mdlle. Bernhardt has turned her attention only quite recently, and her works in this department reveal, of course, that she is little more than a beginner. Yet, although the drawing, modelling, and execution are immature, there is evidence that she possesses a fine feeling for colour, added to her other gifts. A small figure of a girl in a pinkish-white robe, with a number of paroquets, relieved against a pale-yellow ground, and this foiled by a purple carpet (a black frame being judiciously chosen to aid the effect) might be owned as sketch by a first-rate colourist. The same remark applies to another small figure of a lady in black, with a rich yellow-brown background; and to "La Dormeuse."

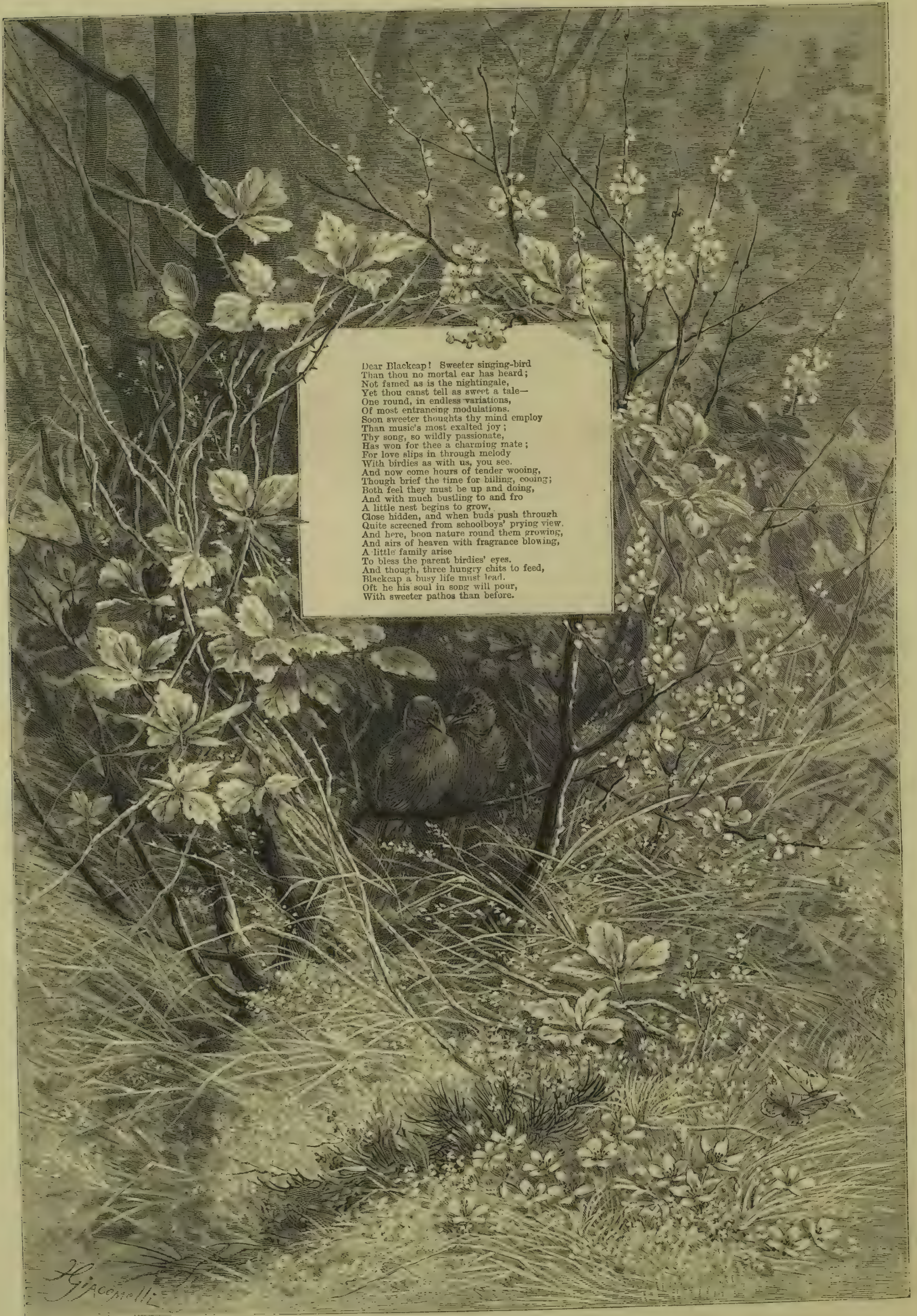
The Burlington Fine-Art Club is holding an exhibition (admission by member's introduction) of bronzes and ivories of all periods. The collection is very rich and interesting, and in its way the exhibition is as important as its predecessors, whilst the accompanying catalogue is, as usual, a model of what a compilation should be.

A good Chromolithograph of Birket Foster's drawing "A Sunny Glade" has been issued by Messrs. Rowney.

On Monday Mr. Brocklehurst, M.P., opened the new school of art and science erected in Macclesfield at a cost of £5500.

We observe that the niches by the channel of the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, are filled by the two heads of the late Duke of Wellington and the first Duke of Marlborough; they are lifesize, in high relief, encircled by a wreath of laurel and oak, with oak foliage. They are executed of the best Carrara marble, by George G. Adams, sculptor. They add considerably to the enrichment of the chapel.

The Earl of Belmore, president of the London Commissioners for the Sydney Exhibition, with Sir Daniel Cooper, vice-president, attended last Saturday at South Kensington Museum to pass the last of the pictures going out from England for the Fine-Art Department of the Sydney Exhibition. A valuable representative collection of 300 of the works of English artists has been secured. There are 500 other pictures going from other countries of Europe. A further grant of £50,000 has been voted by the Legislature in aid of the expense of the exhibition.





A HOME CIRCLE.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.

SUBSTANTIAL ARTISTIC FURNITURE

OETZMANN & CO.,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,

NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Drummond-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishings, Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout. Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality.—OETZMANN and CO.

PAINTINGS, OILS, CHROMOS, PHOTOS, AND ENGRAVINGS.—A choice assortment, in handsome frames. The paintings are by well-known artists, and the name guaranteed. Also, a large assortment of Bronzes, Statuettes, Vases, Clocks, Antique Furniture, and artistic furnishing items. A Catalogue of Art Department post-free. OETZMANN and CO.

THE SANDRINGHAM EASY-CHAIR, full size, upholstered very soft and comfortable, suitable for any room, price 25s.; Lady's ditto, smaller size, 21s.; also the Sandringham Couch, upholstered very soft and comfortable, price 2 guineas. Everyone about to furnish should see these marvels of excellence and economy. Packed free and dispatched same day on receipt of order per post.—OETZMANN and CO.

OETZMANN and CO.'S FIVE-GUINEA NONPAREIL BEDSTEAD AND BEDDING is a marvel of quality and economy combined—consists of a 4ft. 6in. wide handsome Brass and Iron French Bedstead, one of O. and Co.'s patent Pallio Mattresses, and a good Wool Upper Mattress, good Feather Bolster, and two Pillows. Everyone about to furnish should see this excellent set on view in the Show-Rooms. Also, to suit the above, two fine Linen Sheets, one ditto Bolster-case, two ditto Pillow-cases, three superior quality Blankets, and handsome white Marcella Quilt, for 78s. 6d. the set. OETZMANN and CO.

OETZMANN'S PATENT PALLIO MATTRESS supercedes the use of the old rigid pallio; is more cleanly, healthy, and elastic; combines the advantages of a mattress and pallio; and at the cost of one article. Price from 16s. 9d. upwards. See page 123 in "Guide to House Furnishing." Sent post-free on application.—OETZMANN and CO.

PAPERHANGINGS.—OETZMANN and CO.—PAPERHANGINGS at WHOLESALE PRICES. A great reduction in price. All the new patterns are now on view at the Show-Rooms.—OETZMANN and CO.

ARTISTIC FURNISHING.—OETZMANN and CO. are introducing a variety of Elegant Persian and Indian Designs in Rugs and Mats, to meet the requirement for Artistic Furnishing, at moderate cost. Large Rugs (excellent copies of real Persian and Indian) from 10s. each. A visit of inspection solicited.—OETZMANN and CO.

FLOOR CLOTH! FLOOR CLOTH! FLOOR CLOTH!—Well seasoned. Colours and designs to suit every style of decoration. An immense assortment for selection. Clearing out at 1s. 6d. per square yard; best quality and newest designs, 2s. 6d. A quantity of squares, 2 yards by 3 yards, 3 by 4, and other useful sizes, very cheap. Quotations forwarded per post on receiving size of room or hall. Bordered Floor Cloth, for passage or stairs, from 9d. per yard. OETZMANN and CO.

ELEGANT TAPESTRY CRETONNE CURTAINS, in various choice designs, adapted for Drawing-Rooms, Dining-Rooms, Parlours, Bed-Rooms, &c., lined throughout with the new Cretonne Lining, and bound all round with best Silk Paris Lace, or Cretonne Binding, 3 yards long by 30 inches wide, 10s. 6d. per pair; ditto, 45 inches wide, 16s.; ditto, 24 yards long by 45 inches wide, 17s. 6d. per pair. Also, a full description of materials used for Curtains. One of the largest and best Assortments in London to select from.

THE PORTLAND COAL-VAISE. OETZMANN and CO.'S New Special Design for the Season; improved shape, much admired, hand-carved, japanned and gold relieved, with opal handle, hand-carved, and strong loose lining—a great convenience and saving in the wear. Price, complete, only 10s. 6d.—OETZMANN and CO.

NOTICE.—ROYAL WORCESTER CHINA, from the celebrated ROYAL PORCELAIN WORKS, and Royal Sevens China, can be obtained from OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road, who are also the SOLE VENDORS of the CLEOPATRA TOILET SERVICES (ever, basin, &c., complete), from 8s. 6d. per set. Descriptive Price-Lists of the same can be had post-free on application.

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT. OETZMANN and CO.—Orders sent per post, whether large or small, receive prompt and careful attention. Those residing at a distance, or any to whom a personal visit would be inconvenient, desirous of leaving the selection to the firm, may rely upon a faithful attention to their wishes and interest in the selection. The department is personally supervised by a member of the firm, and O. and Co. continually receive numerous letters expressing the greatest satisfaction with the execution of orders so intrusted. For further particulars please see page 287 in Catalogue sent free on application. OETZMANN and CO., HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

DESIGNERIAL CATALOGUE, post-free. OETZMANN & CO., HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

VIENNA.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, most elegant part of town. Every comfort; Terms moderate.—Apply to Comfort, 1832, Poste Restante, Vienna.

A LADY with FIRST-CLASS references, Perfect in Music and German, wishes for an engagement in a family who resides at the Seaside.—Apply to 1832, Poste Restante, Vienna.

NEW INVENTION. PATENTED STEEL VIOLINS. To be sold at 1s., 1s. 6d., and 10s. By ALFRED BEER, Reichenberg, Bohemia.

GLASGOW AND HIGHLANDS.—ROYAL ROUTE (via Crinan and Caledonian Canals) by Columbia or Iona from Glasgow daily at 7 a.m., Greenock at 9 a.m., conveying Passengers for Oban, North and West Highlands. Bill with Fares, free from DAVID MACBRAYNE, 119, Hope-street, Glasgow.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION for DISEASES of the SKIN, 27, Gray's-inn-road, London, W.C. Established 1854. Physician—Dr. BARR MEADOWS, 47, Victoria-street, S.W. Free to Neophytes; payment required from other applicants.

THE SKIN.—To give it that smoothness, sweetness, and lustrous elegance indicative of perfect health, use the ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP. It is elegantly white, purest of all soaps, and has received more testimonials, medical and otherwise, than all the rest of the soaps combined. By all Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s.—The ALBION SANITARY SOAP CO., 532, Oxford-street, London.

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP.—Pure, Fragrant, and Durable. The best for Toilet, Nursery, and shaving. Free from excess of Alkali and Artificial Colouring. Sold everywhere.

MR. ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., writes in the "Journal of Cutaneous Medicine"—"PEARS' SOAP is an article of the nicest and most careful manufacture, and the most refreshing and agreeable of balms for the skin."

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP.—A speciality for Sensitive Skin. Established nearly 100 years. Prevents redness, roughness, and chapping; its regular use ensures a clear complexion and a healthy skin. Sold everywhere.

PLEASE OBSERVE

that the ONLY Address for PETER ROBINSON'S

COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE is REGENT-STREET,

Nos. 253 to 262. All letters, orders, telegrams, &c., intended for the Mourning Warehouse must be directed "Regent-street."

AT PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE, "REGENT-STREET."

THE BEST ENGLISH GRAPE ONLY ARE USED, which stand the wet and damp weather.

Widow's Dress, beautifully fitted, made complete, from .. 43 15 6
Widow's Bonnet and Cap, made by French Milliners, from .. 11 10 0
Widow's Mantle or Pailot, handsomely trimmed, from .. 13 3 0
Dresses, Made Complete, for a Parent, Sister, or Brother, from .. 13 10 0
Mantles and Pailots, handsomely trimmed, for ditto, from .. 12 19 6
Bonnets, New Styles, made by French Milliners, from .. 10 18 9

The BARODA CRAPE.—Economical Dresses made entirely of this new material, for Deep Mourning, from .. 12 19 6

Good-Fitting Dressmakers are sent to All Parts of England with a Full Assortment of Goods, and to take orders, immediately on receipt of Letter or Telegram.

WHICH MUST BE CLEARLY ADDRESSED—

REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262, otherwise they would not reach as desired.

BLACK SILKS are likely to be dearer, owing to the advance in price of Raw Silk.

But PETER ROBINSON, of "REGENT-STREET,"

holds a large Stock, and is now selling the best qualities, at prices lower than they were ever known to be. He strongly recommends to Ladies the present opportunity of purchasing

DEGOVE'S CELEBRATED BLACK SILKS, 200 pieces, at 3s. 11d.; formerly 5s. 3d.

BONNET and CIE. BLACK SILKS. Superior Goods, at 4s. 1d. per yard, and up to 10s. 9d.

JAUBERT'S EXCELLENT BLACK SILKS, at 2s. 6d. and up to 7s. 6d.

Also New Patterns in BLACK BROCADED SILKS, at 3s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 6s. 6d.

THE NEW SUMMER BLACK SILKS, Light and Durable. THE SURAIL, at 3s. 6d. per yard.

Also THE SURAIL WASHING SILKS, with White Floral designs.

FOR YOUNG LADIES, Black and White Gossamer Silks in Stripes and Checks, 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 3d.

CHINA WASHING SILKS, for Warm Weather, One Guinea the piece of twenty yards.

Patterns free. Observe the ONLY Address, PETER ROBINSON of Regent-street, Nos. 253 to 262.

SILK AND SATIN COSTUMES,

Perfectly New Styles,

at 4½ guineas, at 5 guineas, at 5½ guineas, at 6 guineas, at 6½ guineas, at 7 guineas.

Made from Good Wearing Silks.

PETER ROBINSON'S, REGENT-STREET,

Nos. 253 to 262

(the only Address).

BAKER and CRISP'S Cheapest, Newest, and Best SILKS, of every description. 1000 Patterns free. 198, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S most Ladylike COSTUMES of every description. New Engravings free. N.B.—The Lawn-Tennis Costume Skirt and Jockey Jacket and Vest.

BAKER and CRISP'S SUMMER SERGES, Indian Cashmeres, French Beiges, and 100 other Light Woollen Fabrics, from the lowest prices to the richest. Patterns free.

BAKER and CRISP'S 1000 New WASHING FABRICS, Oak Cake Cloths, Queen Ann Pompadours, Garden-Party Cloths, Cotton Balls, Seaside, and Rustling about Fabrics, from 6d. yard. Regent-street.—Patterns free.

BAKER and CRISP'S BLACK FABRICS, Black Cashmeres, Black Grenadines, Crapes, Cloths, Twills, Figures, and 100 other Black Fabrics, from the lowest prices. Patterns free.

BAKER and CRISP'S 50,000 Ladies' INDIAN GAZZ MERINO YESTS, post-free 11 stamps. 10,000 Shetland Shawls, Two yards square, Sky, Black, White, Cardinal, and other Colours, 2s. 2d. post-free. Best Kid, two-button Kid, Gloves, 2s. 1d., post-free. Remnants, parcels, fifty yards, 23s and 30s. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, London.

BLACK SILKS. Patterns free. Owing to the advance in the price of Italian Raw Silk, and in anticipation of a further rise, Messrs. Jay have thought it prudent to make a large purchase of the finest qualities of manufactured silk.

BONNET'S BLACK SILKS, Highly recommended, from 4s. 3d. per yard. JAUBERT'S BLACK SILKS, from 2s. 9d. per yard. JAYS, REGENT-STREET.

MANTLES.

MESSRS. JAY have made for themselves every season, in Paris, original and exclusive Designs for MANTLES. These are copied in London, and made up for various degrees of mourning. The French models not being for mourning, though of the most fashionable kind, are always sold at about half the price paid for them in Paris, and Messrs. Jay have now an excellent variety of these patterns.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, REGENT-STREET, W.

CHARLES GASK and CO. (Limited) beg to announce their USUAL SUMMER SALE, commencing MONDAY NEXT, of SURPLUS SILKS, COSTUMES, MANTLES, DRESS FABRICS, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Also will be sold some Extraordinarily CHEAP LOTS

of LINENS, CURTAINS, SILKS, CALICOES, MATTINGS, &c., in the present overstocked Markets. The whole to run at a most IMPORTANT SALE, and at the prices marked.

Must prove highly advantageous to purchasers. All goods marked in plain figures for ready money. PATTERNS FORWARDED FREE.

58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, London.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS of EVERY KIND, suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Use, at very moderate prices for Prompt Cash only. C. MEKING and CO., Woollen Warehouse, Holborn-circus, London, E.C.

THE RISE in SILK.

MESSRS. LEWIS and ALLENBY beg to call attention to some recent Purchases in Lyons, at very low prices, of NEW GOODS made for this season's trade but remaining unsold in consequence of the stagnation of trade generally. The raw material having advanced 40 per cent during the last month, all Goods made for the Autumn Trade will show the advance in prices, more or less. L. and A. can therefore confidently recommend the goods now offered as being well worthy of the attention of their customers and the public.

BLACK STRIPE and BROCHÉ SATINS at 7s. 9d. per yard; price during the present season, 11s. 9d.

BLACK DUCHESSE SATINS, 26 inches wide, in rich qualities, from 9s. 9d. per yard.

COLOURED BROCHÉ SATINS in New Shades and Mixtures, 7s. 9d. per yard.

POMPADOUR SATINS of the Richest Quality, 12s. 9d. per yard; price during the present season, 18s. 9d.

COLOURED LYONS VELVETS in Rich Qualities in Grenat, Italy, Saphir, Gendarme, and other shades, at 15s. 9d. per yard; usual price, 21s.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS, extra width (24 inches), 16s. 9d.; usual price, 22s. 6d.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS, ordinary width, from 12s. 9d. per yard.

A LARGE LOT of PRINTED and STRIPED foulards specially adapted for hot weather dresses at 2s. 11d. per yard; price during the present season, 4s. 6d.

A PARCEL of pure Black Gros Grains, warranted to wear (type made by Messrs. Algod, of Lyons, for the Paris Exhibition), will be offered at a discount of 33 per cent.

REGENT-STREET and CONDUI- STREET, W.

HENRY GLAVE'S

SUMMER NOVELTIES in DRESS FABRICS. 5000 yards New Dress Fabrics, in an immense variety of Colours and Designs, at 1s. 6d. per yard. Pretty Cloth Material in Black and White, Navy Blue and White, and other Colours, both in Web and Silk, priced at 2s. 11d. the yard.

French Wool Dress Goods, very cheap, at 1s. 6d. per yard. 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per yard. 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per yard. 1s. 10d. to 1s. 12d. per yard. 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d. per yard. 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. per yard. 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d. per yard. 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. per yard. 3s. 5d. to 3s. 7d. per yard. 3s. 9d. to 3s. 11d. per yard. 4s. 1d. to 4s. 3d. per yard. 4s. 5d. to 4s. 7d. per yard. 4s. 9d. to 4s. 11d. per yard. 5s. 1d. to 5s. 3d. per yard. 5s. 5d. to 5s. 7d. per yard. 5s. 9d. to 5s. 11d. per yard. 6s. 1d. to 6s. 3d. per yard. 6s. 5d. to 6s. 7d. per yard. 6s. 9d. to 6s. 11d. per yard. 7s. 1d. to 7s. 3d. per yard. 7s. 5d. to 7s. 7d. per yard. 7s. 9d. to 7s. 11d. per yard. 8s. 1d. to 8s. 3d. per yard. 8s. 5d. to 8s. 7d. per yard. 8s. 9d. to 8s. 11d. per yard. 9s. 1d. to 9s. 3d. per yard. 9s. 5d. to 9s. 7d. per yard. 9s. 9d. to 9s. 11d. per yard. 10s. 1d. to 10s. 3d. per yard. 10s. 5d. to 10s. 7d. per yard. 10s. 9d. to 10s. 11d. per yard. 11s. 1d. to 11s. 3d. per yard. 11s. 5d. to 11s. 7d. per yard. 11s. 9d. to 11s. 11d. per yard. 12s. 1d. to 12s. 3d. per yard. 12s. 5d. to 12s. 7d. per yard. 12s. 9d. to 12s. 11d. per yard. 13s. 1d. to 13s. 3d. per yard. 13s. 5d. to 13s. 7d. per yard. 13s. 9d. to 13s. 11d. per yard. 14s. 1d. to 14s. 3d. per yard. 14s. 5d. to 14s. 7d. per yard. 14s. 9d. to 14s. 11d. per yard. 15s. 1d. to 15s. 3d. per yard. 15s. 5d. to 15s. 7d. per yard. 15s. 9d. to 15s. 11d. per yard. 16s. 1d. to 16s. 3d. per yard. 16s. 5d. to 16s. 7d. per yard. 16s. 9d. to 16s. 11d. per yard. 17s. 1d. to 17s. 3d. per yard. 17s. 5d. to 17s. 7d. per yard. 17s. 9d. to 17s. 11d. per yard. 18s. 1d. to 18s. 3d. per yard. 18s. 5d. to 18s. 7d. per yard. 18s. 9d. to 18s. 11d. per yard. 19s. 1d. to 19s. 3d. per yard. 19s. 5d. to 19s. 7d. per yard. 19s. 9d. to 19s. 11d. per yard. 20s. 1d. to 20s. 3d. per yard. 20s. 5d. to 20s. 7d. per yard. 20s. 9d. to 20s. 11d. per yard. 21s. 1d. to 21s. 3d. per yard. 21s. 5d. to 21s. 7d. per yard. 21s. 9d. to 21s. 11d. per yard. 22s. 1d. to 22s. 3d. per yard. 22s. 5d. to 22s. 7d. per yard. 22s. 9d. to 22s. 11d. per yard. 23s. 1d. to 23s. 3d. per yard. 23s. 5d. to 23s. 7d. per yard. 23s. 9d. to 23s. 11d. per yard. 24s. 1d. to 24s. 3d. per yard. 24s. 5d. to 24s. 7d. per yard. 24s. 9d. to 24s. 11d. per yard. 25s. 1d. to 25s. 3d. per yard. 25s. 5d. to 25s. 7d. per yard. 25s. 9d. to 25s. 11d. per yard. 26s. 1d. to 26s. 3d. per yard. 26s. 5d. to 26s. 7d. per yard. 26s. 9d. to 26s. 11d. per yard. 27s. 1d. to 27s. 3d. per yard. 27s. 5d. to 27s. 7d. per yard. 27s. 9d. to 27s. 11d. per yard. 28s. 1d. to 28s. 3d. per yard. 28s. 5d. to 28s. 7d. per yard. 28s. 9d. to 28s. 11d. per yard. 29s. 1d. to 29s. 3d. per yard. 29s. 5d. to 29s. 7d. per yard. 29s. 9d. to 29s. 11d. per yard. 30s. 1d. to 30s. 3d. per yard. 30s. 5d. to 30s. 7d. per yard. 30s. 9d. to 30s. 11d. per yard. 31s. 1d. to 31s. 3d. per yard. 31s. 5d. to 31s. 7d. per yard. 31s. 9d. to 31s. 11d. per yard. 32s. 1d. to 32s. 3d. per yard. 32s. 5d. to 32s. 7d. per yard. 32s. 9d. to 32s. 11d. per yard. 33s. 1d. to 33s. 3d. per yard. 33s. 5d. to 33s. 7d. per yard. 33s. 9d. to 33s. 11d. per yard. 34s. 1d. to 34s. 3d. per yard. 34s. 5d. to 34s. 7d. per yard. 34s. 9d. to 34s. 11d. per yard. 35s. 1d. to 35s. 3d. per yard. 35s. 5d. to 35s. 7d. per yard. 35s. 9d. to 35s. 11d. per yard. 36s. 1d. to 36s. 3d. per yard. 36s. 5d. to 36s. 7d. per yard. 36s. 9d. to 36s. 11d. per yard. 37s. 1d. to 37s. 3d. per yard. 37s. 5d. to 37s. 7d. per yard. 37s. 9d. to 37s. 11d. per yard. 38s. 1d. to 38s. 3d. per yard. 38s. 5d. to 38s. 7d. per yard. 38s. 9d. to 38s. 11d. per yard. 39s. 1d. to 39s. 3d. per yard. 39s. 5d. to 39s. 7d. per yard. 39s. 9d. to 39s. 11d. per yard. 40s. 1d. to 40s. 3d. per yard. 40s. 5d. to 40s. 7d. per yard. 40s. 9d. to 40s. 11d. per yard. 41s. 1d. to 41s. 3d. per yard. 41s. 5d. to 41s. 7d. per yard. 41s. 9d. to 41s. 11d. per yard. 42s. 1d. to 42s. 3d. per yard. 42s. 5d. to 42s. 7d. per yard. 42s. 9d. to 42s. 11d. per yard. 43s. 1d. to 43s. 3d. per yard. 43s. 5d. to 43s. 7d. per yard. 43s. 9d. to 43s. 11d. per yard. 44s. 1d. to 44s. 3d. per yard. 44s. 5d. to 44s. 7d. per yard. 44s. 9d. to 44s. 11d. per yard. 45s. 1d. to 45s. 3d. per yard. 45s. 5d. to 45s. 7d. per yard. 45s. 9d. to 45s. 11d. per yard. 46s. 1d. to 46s. 3d. per yard. 46s. 5d. to 46s. 7d. per yard. 46s. 9d. to 46s. 11d. per yard. 47s. 1d. to 47s. 3d. per yard. 47s. 5d. to 47s. 7d. per yard. 47s. 9d. to 47s. 11d. per yard. 48s. 1d. to 48s. 3d. per yard. 48s. 5d. to 48s. 7d. per yard. 48s. 9d. to 48s. 11d. per yard. 49s. 1d. to 49s. 3d. per yard. 49s. 5d. to 49s. 7d. per yard. 49s. 9d. to 49s. 11d. per yard. 50s. 1d. to 50s. 3d. per yard. 50s. 5d. to 50s. 7d. per yard. 50s. 9d. to 50s. 11d. per yard. 51s. 1d. to 51s. 3d. per yard. 51s. 5d. to 51s. 7d. per yard. 51s. 9d. to 51s. 11d. per yard. 52s. 1d. to 52s. 3d. per yard. 52s. 5d. to 52s. 7d. per yard. 52s. 9d. to 52s. 11d. per yard. 53s. 1d. to 53s. 3d. per yard. 53s. 5d. to 53s. 7d. per yard. 53s. 9d. to 53s. 11d. per yard. 54s. 1d. to 54s. 3d. per yard. 54s. 5d. to 54s. 7d. per yard. 54s. 9d. to 54s. 11d. per yard. 55s. 1d. to 55s. 3d. per yard. 55s. 5d. to 55s. 7d. per yard. 55s. 9d. to 55s. 11d. per yard. 56s. 1d. to 56s. 3d. per yard. 56s. 5d. to 56s. 7d. per yard. 56s. 9d. to 56s. 11d. per yard. 57s. 1d. to 57s. 3d. per yard. 57s. 5d. to 57s. 7d. per yard. 57s. 9d. to 57s. 11d. per yard. 58s. 1d. to 58s. 3d. per yard. 58s. 5d. to 58s. 7d. per yard. 58s. 9d. to 58s. 11d. per yard. 59s. 1d. to 59s. 3d. per yard. 59s. 5d. to 59s. 7d. per yard. 59s. 9d. to 59s. 11d. per yard. 60s. 1d. to 60s. 3d. per yard. 60s. 5d. to 60s. 7d. per yard. 60s. 9d. to 60s. 11d. per yard. 61s. 1d. to 61s. 3d. per yard. 61s. 5d. to 61s. 7d. per yard. 61s. 9d. to 61s. 11d. per yard. 62s. 1d. to 62s. 3d. per yard. 62s. 5d. to 62s. 7d. per yard. 62s. 9d. to 62s. 11d. per yard. 63s. 1d. to 63s. 3d. per yard. 63s. 5d. to 63s. 7d. per yard. 63s. 9d. to 63s. 11d. per yard. 64s. 1d. to 64s. 3d. per yard. 64s. 5d. to 64s. 7d. per yard. 64s. 9d. to 64s. 11d. per yard. 65s. 1d. to 65s. 3d. per yard. 65s. 5d. to 65s. 7d. per yard. 65s. 9d. to 65s. 11d. per yard. 66s. 1d. to 66s. 3d. per yard. 66s. 5d. to 66s. 7d. per yard. 66s. 9d. to 66s. 11d. per yard. 67s. 1d. to 67s. 3d. per yard. 67s. 5d. to 67s. 7d. per yard. 67s. 9d. to 67s. 11d. per yard. 68s. 1d. to 68s. 3d. per yard. 68s. 5d. to 68s. 7d. per yard. 68s. 9d. to 68s. 11d. per yard. 69s. 1d. to 69s. 3d. per yard. 69s. 5d. to 69s. 7d. per yard. 69s. 9d. to 69s. 11d. per yard. 70s. 1d. to 70s. 3d. per yard. 70s. 5d. to 70s. 7d. per yard. 70s. 9d. to 70s. 11d. per yard. 71s. 1d. to 71s. 3d. per yard. 71s. 5d. to 71s. 7d. per yard. 71s. 9d. to 71s. 11d. per yard. 72s. 1d. to 72s. 3d. per yard. 72s. 5d. to 72s. 7d. per yard. 72s. 9d. to 72s. 11d. per yard. 73s. 1d. to 73s. 3d. per yard. 73s. 5d. to 73s. 7d. per yard. 73s. 9d. to 73s. 11d. per yard. 74s. 1d. to 74s. 3d

NEW MUSIC.

NEW DANCE MUSIC.

LE ROI DE LAHORE WALTZ. On Airs from Massenet's Grand Opera. By CHARLES D'ALBERT. 2s. net.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

LE ROI DE LAHORE QUADRILLE. On Airs from Massenet's Grand Opera. By CHARLES D'ALBERT. 2s. net.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

LEYBACH'S LE ROI DE LAHORE FANTASIA for the Pianoforte, on Airs from Massenet's Grand Opera. 2s. net.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHARLES D'ALBERT'S NOVELTIES.
THE CONNAUGHT LANCERS .. 2s. 6d. net
DRINK, PUPPY, DRINK! POLKA .. 2s. 6d. net
CAN'T STOP! GALOP .. 2s. 6d. net
AFGHANISTAN QUADRILLE .. 2s. 6d. net
CANDAHAR WALTZ .. 2s. 6d. net
CYRUS POLKA .. 2s. 6d. net
CONGRESS LANCERS .. 2s. 6d. net
THE ENGAGED WALTZ .. 2s. 6d. net
DISTANT SHORE WALTZ .. 2s. 6d. net
SWEETHEARTS LANCERS .. 2s. 6d. net
CLEOPATRA GALOP .. 2s. 6d. net
THE LOVE-LETTER POLKA .. 2s. 6d. net
THE FANFARE POLKA .. 1s. 6d. net
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

WHYTE-MELVILLE'S HUNTING SONGS.
THE GALLOPING SQUIRE. 2s. net.
THE CLIPPER THAT STANDS IN THE STALL AT THE TGP. 2s. net.
DRINK, PUPPY, DRINK! 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ALFRED CELLIER'S NEW SONGS.
OLD DREAMS. 2s. net.
THE BARGE MAN. Words by E. Oxenford. Sung by Mr. Maybrick. 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

FOR THE COLOURS. New Song by SIGNOR PINSUTI. Composed expressly for, and sung by, Mr. Barton McGuckin, with enormous success. Price 2s. net.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SIGNOR PINSUTI'S NEW SONGS.
SUMMER'S COME AGAIN. 2s. net.
SAFE HOME AT LAST. 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

COTSFORD DICK'S NEW SONG.
GRANDMOTHER (Just Sixty Years ago). Words and Music by Cotford Dick. 2s. net.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SONGS after HANS ANDERSEN. Words by F. E. Weatherly. Music by J. L. MOLLOY.
THE DUSMAN. 2s. net.
THE OLD STREET LAMP. 2s. net.
PUNCHINELLO. 2s. net.
THE LITTLE TIN SOLDIER. 2s. net.
THE LITTLE MATCH GIRL. 2s. net.
(Sung by Miss Mary Davies at the Ballad Concerts.)
TWO LITTLE LIVES. 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE.—Broadwood, Erard, Collard, Chickering, and Chappell. PIANOFORTES may be had on HIRE at 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S PIANOS for HIRE, from 10s. 6d. per month.

CHAPPELL and CO'S COTTAGE PIANOFORTES for HIRE, from 18s. per month.

CHAPPELL and CO'S OBLIQUE PIANOFORTES for HIRE, from 28s. per month.

CHAPPELL and CO'S GRAND PIANO-FORTES on HIRE, from 31s. 6d. per month.

CHAPPELL and CO'S PIANOS, for Schools, Colleges, Boudoirs, or Yachts, from 15 to 55 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO'S PIANOFORTES for the Colonies and India, from 35 to 150 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO'S ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS, for Church, School, or Drawing-Rooms, from 4 to 150 guineas; or, on the Three-Years' System, from 41 os. per quarter.

CHAPPELL and CO'S IMPROVED AMERICAN ORGANS, combining Pipes with Reeds. Manufactured by Clough and Warren, Detroit, U.S.A. The immense advantages these instruments possess over the Organs hitherto imported have induced Messrs. Chappell and Co. to undertake the sole Agency of this eminent Manufacturer. A large variety on view, from 25 to 150 guineas. Price-Lists on application to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

CLOUGH and WARREN'S favourite ORGAN, compass, 5-octave, ten stops, four sets of reeds of 21 octaves each, knee swell, elegant carved Canadian walnut case. Price 35 guineas. Illustrated Price-List free by post. Sole Agents, CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO. have a large Selection of PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, and Chickering for HIRE, on the Three-Years' System of Purchase.

THE BEST WRITINGS of Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart, Spohr, Mendelssohn, Cherubini, Handel, Rossini, Chopin, Bach, Gluck, and Pergolesi are contained in "Gems selected from the Works of Great Masters," by G. F. WERT, a series already widely, but not sufficiently, known. Each number is complete in itself, and will be sent post-free for 18 stamps. List of Contents gratis. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

CIRO PINSUTI'S VOCAL DUETS, for Soprano and Contralto. 4s. each; post-free at half-price—i.e., "Sunset," "Sunset," "When Life is brightest," and "The Time of Youth." London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

HENRY SMART'S POPULAR VOCAL DUETS for Soprano and Contralto.—"Mark! the Gunt Bells Ringing," "The Twilight Hour has Come." 4s. each; post-free, 24 stamps each. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

GERMANY, FRANCE, AND ITALY. Three Fantasias, on the most favourite themes of these nations. Composed for the Piano by J. PRIDHAM. Price 3s. each; post-free for 15 stamps. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

ALL SHEET MUSIC promptly forwarded post-free at half price. Accuracy to be depended upon. Payment received in stamps.—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, Publishers to the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for JUNE contains:—The Mendelssohn Family—Collection of Chants—The Great Composers: Mendelssohn—Cheap and Free Concerts—The Opera: The Richter—Concerts—Madame Viad-Louis, Crystal Palace, Bach Choir and Mr. H. Leslie's Concerts, &c.—Foreign and Country News, &c. Price 3d.; postage free, 4d. Annual subscription 4s., including postage.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for JUNE contains:—"Behold the Sun in Gold Descending." Part-song for S.A.T.B. By FLORENCE A. MARSHALL. Price, separately, 1d.—London: NOVELLO, EWER, and Co., 1, Berners-street, W.; and 50 and 51, Queen-street, E.C.

CHARLES HALLÉ'S MUSICAL LIBRARY SERIES. Appendix to his Practical Pianoforte School. Catalogues and full particulars postage-free. FORTH BROS., 272, Regent-street, Oxford-street, London; and Cross-street, South King-street, Manchester.

CHARLES HALLÉ'S PRACTICAL PIANOFORTE SCHOOL. Section 1.—No. 1. Pianoforte Tutor. FORTH BROTHERS, London and Manchester.

NEW MUSIC.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S NEW SONG.
ST. AGNES' EVE. The words by Alfred Tennyson. Sung by Madame Antoinette Sterling. Price 2s.—Boosey and Co.

SANTLEY'S NEW SONGS.
HANS SACHS. By Francesco Berger.
THE THREE SAILOR BOYS. By Theo. Marzials. Price 2s. each.—Boosey and Co.

MARY DAVIES'S NEW SONGS.
TWICKENHAM FERRY. Theo. Marzials.
TOGETHER. Mrs. Goodve.
OLIVIA. Cotford Dick.
Price 2s. each.—Boosey and Co.

F. H. COWEN'S NEW SONGS.
REGRET. Sung by Madame Trebelli.
NEVER AGAIN. Sung by Antoinette Sterling.
A SHADOW. Sung by Mrs. Osmond.
Price 2s. each.—Boosey and Co.

TWICKENHAM FERRY. River Ditty.
By THEO. MARZIALS. Sung by Miss Mary Davies. "Another great success."—Era. Price 2s. net. Boosey and Co., 230, Regent-street.

BOOSEY & CO'S PIANOFORTE-ROOMS.
GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES, by all the great makers, both English and Foreign, for SALE or HIRE, subject to the largest discount obtainable in London. Pianettes, from £21. Short Grands, from £50. Sole Address, 295, REGENT-STREET.

BOOSEY and CO'S Short Iron Grand PIANOFORTES, 60, 70, 80, and 85 guineas each, subject to a liberal discount for cash, or on the Three-Years' System, from £5 10s. per quarter. Special Instruments for India. Illustrated Price-Lists free.—Sole Address, 295, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE or for SALE, from 25s. upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, 33, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, W. Manufactory, 45, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

COLLARD'S NEW IRON GRAND PIANOFORTES and PIANOS, in Italian walnut.—J. B. CRAMER and CO. have entered into an arrangement with Messrs. Collard and Collard to place on very favourable terms their new short grand pianoforte and piano, in Italian walnut, among the instruments Cramer and Co. send out on their special THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of hire. The superiority in tone and general finish of these charming pianofortes is altogether incontestable, while the cost is no greater than that usually asked for a very ordinary and by no means very durable cheap instrument.—Full particulars on application to 201, Regent-street, W.; 46, Moorgate street, E.C.

ERARDS' PIANOS.—Messrs. ERARD, of 18, Great Marlborough-street, London, and 13, Rue de Mail, Paris. Makers to her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales, CAUTION the public that Pianofortes are being sold bearing the name of "Erard" which are not of their manufacture. For information as to authenticity apply at 18, Great Marlborough-st., where New Pianos can be obtained from 50 guineas.

ERARDS' PIANOS.—COTTAGES, from 50 guineas. OBLIQUES, from 85 guineas. GRANDS, from 125 guineas.

BROADWOOD COTTAGE PIANO, in handsome Walnut wood Case.—Full compass COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, in excellent condition, by above esteemed Makers, at greatly reduced price for cash at OETZMANN'S, 27, Baker-street.

COLLARD and COLLARD'S BOUDOIR SHORT GRAND, seven octaves; a charming toned Short Iron Grand, nearly new, is for SALE, at a very low price for immediate cash, at OETZMANN'S, 27, Baker-street (exactly opposite Madame Tussaud's).

COLLARD and COLLARD PIANO, 45 gs., fullest compass of seven octaves.—Trichord COTTAGE PIANOFORTE in handsome Ebonised and Gilt Case, fine, full, powerful tone. Cash only.

A.B.—Guaranteed to be a genuine instrument, manufactured by Messrs. Collard and Collard, of London, and new within three months.—OETZMANN'S, 27, Baker-street, Portman-square (exactly opposite Madame Tussaud's).

P. J. SMITH AND SONS' IRON-STRUTTED PIANOS. "The best and most substantial instrument produced." 9, CONDUIT-STREET, REGENT-STREET, W.

D'ALMAINE'S PIANOS, at half price. The whole of this splendid stock, perfected by the successors of this long-standing firm of 100 years' reputation, and to effect a speedy sale, easy terms arranged, with seven years' warranty. Cottages, 15 and 17 guineas, worth 30 and 34; 20 and 21 guineas, worth 40 and 64. Some good cottages, returned from hire or taken in exchange, 13, 14, and 15 guineas, all warranted. On view, 5, Finsbury-pavement, Moorgate Station.

BUTLER'S MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Violins, Concertinas, Harmoniums, Flutes, Clarinets, Flageoles, Guitars, Banjos, Accordions, Flutinas, Cornets, Saxhorns, Drums, and Musical Instruments of every description. Largest assortment in the kingdom.—BUTLER'S Manufactory, 29, Haymarket, London. Illustrated Catalogue post-free.

NOTICE.—SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.—ELKINGTON and CO., Manufacturing Silversmiths and Patentees of the Electro-Plate. Revised Illustrated Pattern-Book of New Designs in Table Plate of all kinds, and new qualities in Spoons and Forks, forwarded free by post on application. Testimonial Plate in Solid Silver, in great variety, always in stock; and Committees provided with Designs and Photographs to suit all occasions. Address—Elkington and Co., 22, Regent-street, London; or 42, Moorgate-street, City.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1878. THE ONLY "GRAND PRIX" FURNITURE, was awarded to JACKSON and GRAHAM, Oxford-street, London. GRAND PRIZE (PREMIER D'OR), Vienna, 1873. The sole Highest Award for English Furniture. MEDAL, for "Great Excellence of Design and Workmanship," London, 1862. HONORABLE MENTION, Paris, 1867. GOLD MEDAL OF HONOUR for "Improvements in English Furniture," Paris, 1855. PRIZE MEDAL, Great Exhibition, London, 1851.

HEAL and SON have on show the largest stock in London of

BED-ROOM FURNITURE. HEAL and SON'S CATALOGUE, with 450 Designs of Bedsteads and Bed-room Furniture, with Price-List of Bedding, sent free by post. 195, 196, 197, 198, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, LONDON, W.

D. HULETT.—GASELIERS in CRYSTAL GLASS and ORMOLU or BRONZE. Medieval Fittings. A large Stock always on View. Every article marked with plain figures.—Manufactory, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

THE SUNBURY WALL DECORATION.

FREDK. WALTON and CO. invite the Public to visit the Show-Rooms, 9, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, where the decorations can be seen in various styles, as fixed. Wholesale only. Retail of all first-class Upholsterers and Decorators in the United Kingdom.

"YOUR NEW 'VOWEL' A 1 is a one-derful Machine, both as Washer, Wringer, and Mangle; seriously, Mrs. G. considers it beyond all praise. Vide Purchaser, Price £6 10s., carriage free and trial free. Catalogue free by post. Paris, 1878, three Silver Medals to THOMAS RICHARDSON and CO., 140 to 143, High Holborn, London; and Cathedral-steps, Manchester.

NEW MUSIC.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS'S LIST of NEW and POPULAR MUSIC.

BABIOLE. Opere-tte Villageoise. En 3 Actes. English Version by R. Kece, Esq. Music by LAURENT DE RILLE. "The Bouffes Parisiens have revived to-night, with much success, the charming 'Babilole,' by L. de Rille, a very charming composer."—Vie's Times. The following Arrangements now ready: Entr'acte en Menuet. Pianoforte Solo. Song. In sweet olden time. 4s. " A Robber Bold. 4s. " Though Hope would desert me. 4s. " Song of charms. 4s. Quadrilles, by Arban. 4s. Lancers, by Grenville. 4s. Polka, by Metra. 3s.

NEW SONGS Published by J. WILLIAMS.

THE LAST WORDS. In D, E, and F minor. Sung by Santley. Music by EMILY B. FARMER. 4s. Author of "Shall I Wear a White Rose?"

Happy Summer Planquette 3s.
There's Magic Music Ditto 3s.
My Sailor Love Louis Diehl 3s.
Coming Home M. L. 3s.
Sweetheart Mine Grenville 3s.
Faithful and True, in C and D Levey 4s.
Child's Letter to Heaven, in D and F Ditto 4s.

WEIST HILL'S GAVOTTE, for Pianoforte. Now ready. Post-free, 2s. stamps. "A charming gavotte."—Times. "The pretty and graceful gavotte in D met with the usual compliment of an encore."—Telegraph. London: J. WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street; and 123, Cheapside.

HENRY FARMER'S PIANOFORTE TUTOR, considerably Enlarged and Fingered by the Author. 1000th Edition. 4s. "Decidedly the best and most useful instruction book we have seen."—Musical Review.

THE DIVERTING HISTORY OF JOHN GILPIN, showing how he went further than he intended, and came safe home again. Words by the author. Set to Music in the form of a Comic Cantata by GEORGE FOX. Price 2s. 6d. net.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All communications respecting Performance, &c., of M. CHARLES LECOQ'S Last Opera, LA PETITE MADEMOISELLE, apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street, W.; and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

THE CLASSICAL ORGANIST.—A Selection of Celebrated Compositions from the Works of the Great Masters. Arranged from the Orchestral Scores for the Organ, with Pedal Obligation, by J. T. STONE. In 3 vols., oblong folio, each containing 193 pages, price £1 1s. each; or, in 54 Numbers, 1s. 6d. each net. The fourth volume of the "Classical Organist" is in the press, and will be published in the course of the present year. Specimen Pages and a Thematic Catalogue of Contents of Vols. 1, 2, and 3, may be had on application to the publishers, Messrs. BARNES and Co., 14 and 15, Poultry, Cheapside, and 23, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to Mr. J. T. Stone, 6, Upper College-street, Nottingham.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS. "THE FRESH AND SPLENDID" distinction of a Gold Medal, now given in 1878.—Paris Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT. Guaranteed pure (Cocoa, only deprived of the superfluous oil. Sold in Packets and Tins.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS. FRY'S CARACAS COCOA. A CHOICE PREPARED COCOA. "A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard. "No more delicious, refreshing, nourishing, and wholesome beverage has ever been manufactured."—Morning Post.

EPPS'S COCOA. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Awarded the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in ½ lb. and ¼ lb. Packets. For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty-Three PRIZE MEDALS. Consumption annually exceeds 17,000,000 lb.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Paris, London, New York.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA. Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickeners yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.

The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious perfectly digestible Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. Half-Ounce Cases, 1s. 6d. 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

HORNIMAN'S TEA for Forty Years has commanded a large sale, because it can always be relied on for strength, flavour, and cheapness. It is the best tea imported. Sold only in Packets.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

A SLIGHT ADDITION OF THE EXTRACT GIVES GREAT STRENGTH AND FLAVOUR TO SOUPS, MADE DISHES, AND SAUCES, AND EFFECTS GREAT ECONOMY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

In use in most households throughout the Kingdom. Caution.—Genuine only with facsimile of Baron Liebig's signature in blue ink across label.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Pure, mild, and mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Universally recommended by the profession. The Cream of Old Irish Whiskies. KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Dr. Hassall says:—"Soft and mellow, pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality." KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Dublin Exhibition, 1865, the Gold Medal. 20, Great Titchfield-street, London, W.

RHODODENDRONS.—JOHN WATERER and SONS' Exhibition of the above Plant is now on view Daily in the Gardens of Cadogan-place, Bloane-street. Admission, One Shilling.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Please direct all Letters and Orders for **PETER ROBINSON, SILKMERGER and LINENDRAPER,** to the only Address, **103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.,** where the Business was Established in 1833.

NEW SUMMER SILKS.

380 PIECES OF RICH SPRING BROCADE SILK, per yard .. 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
1000 PIECES OF NEW COLOURED POULT DE SOIE, of Best Lyons Manufacture, per yard .. 3s. 6d.
300 New Shades to select from.

A Splendid Collection of New ORIENTAL POMPADOUR WASHING SILKS, from 1s. 11½d.

One Thousand Pieces INDIAN PONGEE SILK, in pieces of 20 yards, from 17s. 6d. per piece. Any length cut.

WHITE AND LIGHT SILKS, SATINS, AND BROCADES,

specially prepared for Bridal wear, just imported by **PETER ROBINSON (Oxford-street).** Patterns post-free.

NEW SUMMER DRESSES.

CASHMERE MERINOS. All New Shades, per yard .. 1s. 11½d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11½d.

BEGE ANGOLA. All New Mixtures, per yard .. 1s. to 1s. 6d.

SPECIAL SALE OF 3000 PIECES FRENCH COSTUME CRETONNES, per yard 3½d. to 6½d.

Also 500 Pieces RICH POMPADOUR SATINES, per yard .. 11½d.; usual price, 1s. 6d.

Patterns post-free.

NEW SUMMER COSTUMES.

MERINO BEGE in all the New Mixtures .. £1 18 6
POMPADOUR and other Fancy Materials from £2 18 6
CASHMERES and SILKS (56 Shades) .. 3½ guineas.
BLACK SILK and SATIN COSTUMES .. 4½ guineas.
SILK COSTUMES, all New Shades .. 6½ guineas.
BLACK SATIN or SILK SKIRTS (deep kilt) £1 15 0
Illustrations free.

SILK COSTUMES

in EIGHT NEW STYLES, combined with Satin or all Silk, in Black or any Colour, at 6 guineas, ready for wear. Patterns and Illustrations free.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, W.

BLACK SILKS and SATINS.

1000 Pieces Rich Fine Make and Pure Dye BLACK SILKS, Guaranteed to wear, per yard .. 2s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.
390 PIECES RICH BLACK SATINS, for Skirts, per yard .. 1s. 11½d.

NEW SUMMER MANTLES.

CHONDAS, "Novelty" .. from 2½ guineas.
WATERPROOF DUST CLOAKS .. from 18s. 9d.
ALPACA DUST CLOAKS .. from 9s. 11½d.
SHOULDER CAPES and SHAWLETTES in great variety.
INDIAN CASHMERE, Richly Trimmed .. 3½ guineas.
SICILIAN, New Shapes .. from 3 guineas.
NEW BRAIDED OPERAS .. from 3 guineas.

NEW FASHION-BOOK

AND PRICE-LIST post-free on application.

PETER ROBINSON,

SILKMERGER and DRAPER, informs the public that his STOCK IS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. PARCELS FREE to any Railway Station in the Kingdom. PLEASE ADDRESS ONLY TO 103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

SWEET SCENTS AS WAGERS.

In accordance with a suggestion which has appeared in several of the sporting papers—namely, that "A morocco leather case or fancy wooden box, containing a bottle of Jockey Club Bouquet, or Opponax Perfume, or any other of the thousand and one sweet scents from flowers made by Piesse and Lubin, would be a suitable object for a wager, and a far superior to a dozen of gloves as a memento of the race, the time, and the place." PIESSE and LUBIN beg to announce that they have now a variety of such Cases, containing various odours—Two-Bottle Cases, 21s.; Three-Bottle Cases, 25s. 6d.; Four-Bottle Cases, 42s.; Six-Bottle Cases, 63s.—all filled with any Perfume to order. No charge for engraving Monograms on Cases. The cases are made of cedar-wood, king-wood, myall-wood, and others; lined velvet, bottles cut all over. They have also a variety inlaid with gold and silver caps, from 25 to £10. Orders with a Bank note enclosed attended to with dispatch. PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London, W.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR cools and refreshes the face and hands of all exposed to sun and dust; eradicates tan, sunburn, freckles, stings of insects, &c., and produces a beautiful complexion.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth and prevents decay. ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off during hot weather. Ask any Chemist for Rowlands' Articles.

FER BRAVAIS (Bravais' Dialysed Iron). Used in every Hospital. Recommended by all Physicians. For Anaemia, Chlorosis, Debility, Exhaustion, &c. FER BRAVAIS (liquid iron in concentrated drops) is the only one entirely free from acid; it is without smell, tasteless, and produces neither constipation, diarrhoea, inflammation, nor fatigue in the stomach; it is besides the only iron that never blackens the teeth. It is the cheapest of all Ferruginous Compounds, as a bottle of it lasts a month. General Depot in Paris, 13, Rue Lafayette (near the Opera); and at all Chemists. Beware of dangerous imitations, and see that the Trade Mark is on every Bottle, which can be had of all Chemists in the United Kingdom. An interesting Pamphlet on "Anaemia and its Treatment," sent free on demand (post-paid).—London: 8, Isidore-lane, E.C.; Br. Bravais and Co. (Dépôt and Agency Fer Bravais); and at Barclay and Sons', Farringdon-street; Roberts and Co., New Bond-street; and Jozeau's, Haymarket.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Dunes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE O. LINTON, 198, Strand, Aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1879.

AFGHAN SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

SEE PAGE 591.



ARBAB MIR AHMAD KHAN (A TAJIK, OF THE KUNAR VALLEY).



MAHOMED SADIKH KHAN (A MOMUND, OF LALPURA).



MAHOMED UNUS SAYUD, AN ARAB OF THE KOREISH TRIBE.



MAHOMED USLUM KHAN (RESSALDAR-MAJOR, 5TH BENGAL CAVALRY.)



ILLUSTRATED NEWS:
A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF
PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 567.)

CHAPTER VII.

There appears to have been little or nothing done in the way of illustrated journalism during the remaining years of the

'Nile' at one end; on one side the following motto, 'Hoste devicto, requievit;' behind was the word 'Trafalgar;' and on the other side the motto 'Palmarum qui meruit ferat,' as in the engraving. The carriage was drawn by six led horses, in elegant furniture."

In 1817 the *Times* also illustrated the projects of Robert Owen, who laboured long and ardently to promote the doctrines of Socialism. In the number for Aug. 9, 1817, there is a large woodcut, the size of a page of the *Illustrated London News*, called Robert Owen's agricultural and manufacturing villages of Unity and Mutual Co-operation. In those days a page of the *Times* was not so valuable as it is now, or probably the enthusiastic Socialist would not have found it so easy to enlist that journal in helping to propagate his doctrines. In 1834 Owen made in London another attempt to put in practice the principles he had so long advocated. He died in 1858, aged ninety.

I have mentioned that the *Observer* was the first newspaper that availed itself of the revived art of wood engraving; but it had previously essayed the then difficult task of illustrating the news of the day by the more costly means of engraving on copper. The island of St. Helena having been selected as the place of residence of Napoleon Bonaparte, the *Observer* of Oct. 29, 1815, published a large copperplate view of the island, with a descriptive account. The plate is printed on the same page with the letterpress, so that there must have been two

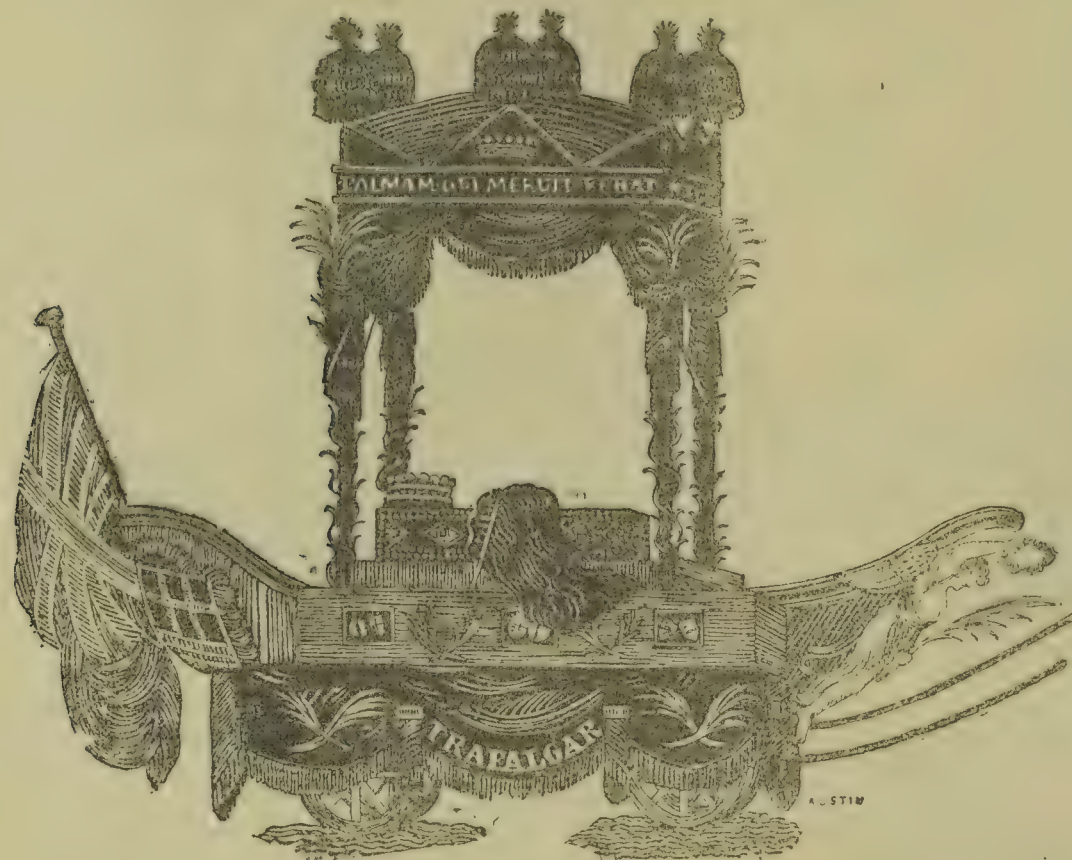
country; and, the attention of the Legislature being drawn to the obsolete statute, it was repealed by 59 Geo. III., 1819. It was during the progress of the arguments in this case, and while the public interest was very great, that the *Observer* published the portrait of the accused.

After this the *Observer* became remarkable for its illustrations of news. Mr. William Clement, the proprietor, was a man who early saw the attractiveness of illustrated journalism. I am not aware when he first became associated with the *Observer*; but under his management frequent illustrations of news were given in that paper. In 1820 *Bell's Life in London* was started, and very soon Mr. Clement became the proprietor of that paper also. In 1821 he purchased the *Morning Chronicle*, which, however, turned out a bad speculation. Having invested a very large sum of money in the latter paper, Mr. Clement spared no effort to make it profitable, and the *Observer* was neglected. It suffered in consequence, and fell in circulation. Frequently the illustrations of news that were printed in the *Observer* were published the day previously in the *Chronicle*. They were also occasionally printed in *Bell's Life* and the *Englishman*, a fourth paper belonging to Mr. Clement. All four papers were carried on together; but it is the *Observer* that stands out as the prominent representative of illustrated journalism at this period. Other journals came into existence which took up the idea of illustrating the news of the day; among them the *Sunday Times*, started by Daniel Whittle Harvey in 1822, when he was member for Colchester. Another paper which for a time rivalled, if it did not excel, the *Observer* in the frequency of its news illustrations was the *Weekly Chronicle*. It flourished a few years before the birth of the *Illustrated London News*, but has long been extinct. Mr. Clement sold the *Morning Chronicle* in 1834, and soon restored the *Observer* to its old position. The *Morning Chronicle* started in 1769 and expired in 1864. The *Englishman* has long been defunct, but I am not acquainted with the date of its disappearance. There was a paper called the *Englishman* in 1714, and the name has recently been again revived by Dr. Kenaly.

The *Observer* and *Bell's Life* were both published at the same office for many years, but their companionship was terminated in 1877, when they left the office in the Strand where they had so long lived amicably together, the great sporting journal migrating to Catherine-street, and the *Observer* seeking a new home in the Strand further west.

One or two other newspapers occasionally published engravings during the few years immediately preceding the *Illustrated London News*, and of them I will speak in the proper place. The most prominent, however, were the *Observer*, *Bell's Life in London*, and the *Weekly Chronicle*, and to these three I propose first to direct attention as being the main supporters of the pictorial spirit until it culminated in the *Illustrated London News*. It was during the ten years preceding 1842 that the founder of this journal noticed the growing inclination among the people for illustrated news, and it was chiefly in the pages of the *Observer* and the *Weekly Chronicle* that he thought he saw the growth of a hitherto uncultivated germ. With the inspiration of genius he saw what a splendid field was open to energetic enterprise, and when the proper time came he boldly fulfilled his purpose of starting an illustrated newspaper.

In 1820 all England was startled by the discovery of a mysterious plot of some political desperadoes who planned the assassination of the Ministers of the Crown and the overthrow of the Government. This came to be known as the Cato-street Conspiracy, the place of meeting of the conspirators being in Cato-street, Marylebone. The extravagance of the Prince Regent, the high price of bread, and the heavy taxation, had brought about a feeling of discontent among the lower orders, which, unhappily, was greatly increased by the Spa-fields riots, and the collision between the soldiers and the people in Lancashire, at what was called the massacre of Peterloo. Thistlewood, the leader of the conspirators, had already been tried for treasonable practices, but acquitted. He had also been in trouble for his connection with the Spa-fields riots. The sanguinary plan of the conspirators was to murder the Cabinet Ministers while they were all assembled at dinner at Lord Harrowby's house in Grosvenor-square. They were to seize certain pieces of cannon, take the Bank of England, destroy the telegraph to Woolwich, set fire to different parts of London, and then establish a provisional government at the Mansion House, sending emissaries to the outposts to prevent the escape of obnoxious persons. They reckoned on large numbers of the discontented joining them as soon as they had destroyed the tyrants and oppressors of the people, as they termed the Ministers. They had provided pikes, pistols, sabres, knives, blunderbusses, and hand-grenades: and one of the gang, a butcher, had furnished himself with a heavy butcher's knife, to cut off the heads "of Castlereagh and the rest as he came at them." Adams, one of their number, turned informer, and the conspirators were surprised by the police at their meeting-place in Cato-street.



NELSON'S FUNERAL CAR.
From the "Times," Jan. 10, 1806.

eighteenth century. It was during this period that Thomas Bewick revived the almost extinct art of wood-engraving, and about the time he brought out the first of his illustrated natural history books a weekly newspaper was started in London which afterwards became the pioneer of modern illustrated journalism. This was the *Observer*, the first number of which came out on Sunday, Dec. 4, 1791. It is the oldest of our existing weekly newspapers, and is one of the rare instances of a Sunday paper becoming established.* Many years had to elapse before wood-engraving began to be used as a means of popular illustration, but when some of Bewick's numerous pupils began to diffuse the fruits of their master's teaching the *Observer* was the first newspaper that availed itself of the restored art. Before this, however, there were symptoms of the reawakening of a dormant idea. In looking back to the early years of the present century it is curious and interesting to notice that the *Times* was occasionally an illustrated paper. The battle of Trafalgar and the death of Nelson stirred the national heart to such a degree that the *Times* of that day was induced to introduce into its pages engravings of Nelson's coffin and funeral car when the hero's remains were carried to St. Paul's. In the number for Jan. 10, 1806, there is an account of the state funeral, which is illustrated with the above-named woodcuts. They are very rudely executed, and plainly show that the influence of Bewick's labours had not yet penetrated into the region of journalism. Annexed is a copy of what the *Times* of 1806 presented to the public in response to the intense interest felt by the whole of the British nation about Nelson's death and funeral. It is a noteworthy example of renewed effort in the direction of illustrated news at a time when insufficient means of production clogged the spirit of enterprise. Like the *Swedish Intelligence* of 1632, the *Times* did not hesitate to point out its shortcomings in the following notice at the foot of the engraving:—"The only difference in the appearance of the Funeral Car from the engraving is, that, contrary to what was at first intended, neither the pall nor coronet appeared on the coffin. The first was thrown in the stern of the Car, in order to give the public a complete view of the coffin; and the coronet was carried in a mourning coach. We had not time to make the alteration."

To the above engraving the following description was appended:—"The Car, modelled at the ends in imitation of the hull of the Victory. Its head towards the horses, was ornamented with a figure of Fame. The stern carved and painted in the naval style, with the word 'Victory' in yellow raised letters on the lantern over the poop. The coffin placed on the quarter-deck with its head towards the stern, with the English Jack pendant over the poop lowered half-staff. There was an awning over the whole, consisting of an elegant canopy supported by four pillars, in the form of palm-trees, as we have already mentioned, and partly covered with black velvet. The corners and sides were decorated with black ostrich feathers, and festooned with black velvet, richly fringed, immediately above which, in the front, was inscribed in gold the word

printings to produce this specimen of illustrated news. Three years later the *Observer* produced another copperplate example of news illustration, also printed on the letterpress page. This was a portrait of Abraham Thornton, whose remarkable case attracted much public attention. He was tried for the murder of a young woman, Mary Ashford, with whom he was known to be acquainted, and in whose company he was seen shortly before her death. He was, however, acquitted, the jury probably believing it to be a case of suicide. The brother of the girl then appealed, and Thornton claimed his right to defend himself by wager of battle. This claim was allowed, after long arguments before the Judges. It was found, much to the surprise of the general public, that by the law of England a man in an appeal of murder might demand the combat, thereby to make proof of his guilt or innocence. In the present case the girl's brother refused the challenge, and Thornton escaped. This was the last appeal to the "Assize of Battle" in this



A door to the cart-house. B Door by which the officers entered. C Stable window. D Loft door.

STABLE WHERE THE CATO-STREET CONSPIRATORS MET.

From the "Observer," March 6, 1820.

* There was another Sunday paper in existence about this time, the *Sunday Reformer and Universal Register*. In the number for Dec. 29, 1793, there is a copperplate portrait of Robert Lowth, D.D., Lord Bishop of London, then recently deceased.

After a conflict in which one of the police officers was killed, several of the gang were secured, and others were taken soon afterwards. Thistlewood, the leader, escaped in the first rush, but was captured next day.

It would appear the conspirators were closely watched for some time before they were arrested. Indeed, it was suspected that Government emissaries were employed to foment the conspiracy in order that a terrible example might be made for the benefit of the disaffected. However this may have been, the plot excited the most intense interest among all classes. Thistlewood and the other prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, April 17, 1820, and found guilty of high treason. Six were transported for life, the other five, including Thistlewood, were hung on May 1, and their heads severed from their bodies—the quartering, the usual doom of traitors, having been graciously forgiven.

The *Observer* for March 5, 1820, published some illustrations of the Cato-street conspiracy. One is an exterior view of the stable in Cato-street where the conspirators met, which is copied below.

There was also an interior view of the hay-loft, together with sections of some of the grenades, daggers, &c., large quantities of which were found in the loft.

These cuts, which are roughly done, were reprinted in the *Observer* for March 12, and two new ones were added, "Interior view of the Hayloft at the moment when Smithers received his Death Wound," and a view of the interior of the stable. They are all interesting as examples of illustrated news at a time when the means of producing such things were extremely limited.

M. J.

(To be continued.)

THE AFGHAN WAR.

We give an illustration of one of the sharpest conflicts in the late war, that of April 2 at Futehabad, which proved fatal to Major Wigram Batty and Lieutenant Wiseman. The following narrative has already appeared in a daily paper, but will be read with fresh interest in connection with our Artist's Sketch of the death of the first-named gallant officer:—

"At midnight on March 31 a movement was made towards Futehabad to prevent an intended attack by the Khugianis. General Gough, V.C., C.B., left Jellalabad with four guns of the 1. C. Battery, under Major the Hon. A. Stewart, two weak squadrons of the 10th Hussars, the Guides, commanded by Major Wigram Batty, and about 1000 infantry of the 117th, 45th Sikhs, and 27th Native Infantry. At dawn on April 1 spies reported 5000 Khugianis collecting near Kaja, nine miles south of Futehabad. Reconnoitring parties were sent out to overlook Kaja, others towards Gundamuk. On April 2 the Kaja party returned about ten a.m., having seen large masses of the enemy collecting. At noon outlying pickets saw with telescopes several thousand natives only five miles from camp. As a precaution to the Gundamuk reconnoitring party, General Gough moved out south-west of Futehabad with four guns and two squadrons of the 10th and the Guides, leaving 600 infantry to follow as soon as possible. The rest of his force remained behind to protect the camp. Ascending a plateau which sloped gradually from south to north, and was bounded on the east by a deep mountain torrent with scarp banks (the Khora Su), and by a similar one on the west, the advance saw about three miles in front the enemy in large force occupying a line of sungars (stone walls). Their right was the key of the position, unassailable owing to the scarp sides of the torrent on that flank, which was the commanding front of the plateau, whilst the extreme left was also similarly secure. The only means of attack was a direct front one. Leaving about six hundred yards of the position to be filled by the infantry when they could arrive, the General drew up his force in line—on our left the guns, and one troop of the 10th Hussars. The Gundamuk reconnoitring party having now rejoined, two very small squadrons of the 10th and Batty's Guides, the force was to approach the enemy and make a feint of being driven back, so as to inveigle them out of their entrenched position. Accordingly the guns opened fire at 1400 yards, advanced to 1200 yards, and then retired. This movement had the desired effect. The enemy, streaming out of the sungars in large scattered bodies of skirmishers, and also attempting a flank turning movement down the ravine, in the crevices of the rocky sides of the torrent, came within 250 yards of the guns, which succeeded in emptying a few saddles, and wounding some horses of the cavalry. A further retirement, much more quickly performed, answered admirably. The enemy leaving their strongholds, their centre soon began to melt away, but, from their great length of front and the difficulties of the ground, they nearly outflanked our left. The infantry now arriving assisted in effectually checking the enemy in this quarter. Coming up, hidden by a dip in the ground, they kept up a good skirmishing fire, occasionally coming to such close quarters that bayonets were used. It was about this time that Lieutenant Wiseman, of the 17th, was killed. He saw a party of the enemy crowding round a standard, and decided to capture it, telling his men to fix bayonets and charge. He rushed into the crowd, but before his men could support him he was overpowered and completely hacked to pieces. Some allege that the reason why his men did not support in time was that the retreat was sounded. Anyhow, it was a singular occurrence that the enemy had time to strip the body of everything that was valuable before his party came up. The Horse Artillery was now moved to the right, and opened on the enemy, and though causing considerable loss did not dishearten them in the least, but they still pushed on to within 400 yards of the guns. The enemy was now well out into the open, and the order was given to the Guides and Hussars to charge. Major Wigram Batty immediately cut and re-cut his way through the enemy with his Guides, the 10th Hussars coming up in support, and swept round the right flank. There was a fearful hand-to-hand fight. In this affray the greatest loss of the day occurred in the death of Major Wigram Batty. This brave young officer at the commencement of the charge received two bullets in his thigh, and still kept his seat, though bleeding profusely. His men begged of him to have his wound bound up. He replied that there was no time for that now. A little further on his horse was shot under him, receiving a bullet through its forehead and one in the body. Major Batty fell to the ground, and almost immediately a shot struck him through the left arm and entered his chest, penetrating his lungs. He expired in a very few minutes, and thus most gloriously died one of the bravest and best-beloved officers in the Indian service. His cavalry, maddened at the loss of their favourite officer, rushed on the enemy and spared none. Lieutenant Hamilton is supposed to have killed eight with his own hand. The execution was so effective that the Khugianis began to retire, and at last broke into a run, the horsemen chasing them for five miles and giving no quarter. The enemy's loss is estimated at over 400 killed and several hundred wounded, while on our side the casualties were not over forty, the Guides suffering the most in killed and wounded.

"It was a great defeat of the Khugianis tribe, and will no doubt have a wholesome effect over others, but at the cost of

a most valuable life. Major Wigram Batty entered the service in 1859, and in 1863 was dangerously wounded at Umballa when with the Guides infantry. In 1870-1 he followed the fortunes of the Germans in the Franco-Prussian War, and was at the siege of Paris. In 1878 he commanded the expedition under Major Cavagnari to Sapra, and brought it to a successful termination. In the present campaign, up to the time of his death, he and his Guides were always in some engagement or other. It is a singular coincidence that his brother, Major Quintin Batty, was killed at the head of the same regiment of Guides at Delhi during the Mutiny. In addition to the numerous friends in India who admired and respected Wigram Batty, two brothers mourn his loss, who are both in the Indian service."

Our Special Artist contributes also the illustration of an interview between the Ameer Yakooob Khan and the British officers engaged in the recent negotiations of peace. He furnishes, moreover, Sketch Portraits of four picturesque-looking natives of the Afghan hill country, types of different races among its very mixed population. One of these men, Mahomed Uslum Khan, is an officer in the rank of Ressildar-Major, of the 5th Bengal Lancers, and is acting as one of Brigadier-General Gough's native orderly officers. But he is a Suddozye, of the late reigning princely family of Cabul; his father was Prime Minister or Wuzer to Shah Soojah, the Prince who was for a short time put on the Afghan throne by the intervention of the British Government in 1839, and who was driven out in 1842. The late Shere Ali was brother-in-law to this Mahomed Uslum Khan, whose brother Afzul Khan, an officer of the 11th Bengal Lancers, was attached to the suite of the Prince of Wales in India, and accompanied his Royal Highness on his return home to England. Mahomed Sadikh Khan, a Momund, whose portrait we also give, is a son of Nao Roz Khan, formerly chief of Lalpura, which is situated at the west end of the Khyber Pass, just opposite Dakka. The two remaining portraits are those of a Tajik, or Shiah Moham-medan, named Arbab Mir Ahmad Khan, belonging to Shewa, in the Kunar Valley; and of the Sayud Mahomed Unus, who was born in the Cabul territory, at Shergurh, in the district of Kama, but claims to be an Arab of the purest race, descended from a family of the celebrated Koreish tribe.

The Sketch of a Goorkha soldier busily engaged in whetting the edge of his peculiarly-shaped dirk, which is called a "khookree," has a rather alarming aspect; but our readers will be pleased to remember that this was before the conclusion of a peace with the ruler and people of Afghanistan. Some account of the five Goorkha regiments in the British Indian army was given last week.

We are indebted to Brigadier-General Fane, C.B., holding a command in General Stuart's division of the army which advanced to Candahar, for the Sketch of Khelat-i-Ghilzi, an Afghan fort on the road from Candahar northward to Ghuzni. This fort, which is constructed of mud, stands upon a high hill, 5780 feet above the sea level, in the midst of a barren upland country, where scarcely a tree is to be seen except around the villages. The Tarnak river, a muddy and tolerably swift stream, flows below this hill, towards the south-west, to join the Argandab past Candahar. The fort had an Afghan garrison of six hundred men, with two guns, but one of their guns was disabled by an accident, so they abandoned the fort, with its guns and stores, at the approach of the British force sent to attack it. The figures in the foreground of this sketch bear witness to the wretched sufferings of a great number of the poor camels, from the Punjab and Scinde, which have perished in the late expedition to Afghanistan. Sixteen thousand are officially reported to have died, but a correspondent of the *Times* estimates the loss at double that number, or probably near forty thousand, which have succumbed either to fatigue, or to the cold of that elevated region, or to the want of grazing and fodder. Here we see the dead body of one camel dragged by three others beyond the limits of the camp.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. William Simpson, our well-known Special Artist, whose investigations of the remains of ancient Buddhist temples and monasteries in Afghanistan have already been noticed, supplies this week illustrations of the remarkable "tapes" at Hada and Ahin Posh, near Jellalabad. These may be compared with the Chardah and Pheel Khana Topes, shown in his Sketches published in our last. The remains found at Hada extend over a large space of ground; and there seems to have been a city of some importance at that place, but nothing is actually known of its history, which belongs to an age long preceding the earliest mediæval travellers from Europe into Asia. Buddhism, which is above two thousand years old as a distinct religious system, was established in Cabul, in Cashmere and Ladak, in the Punjab and other provinces north-west of India, by a powerful monarch named Kanishka, who reigned over those parts at the commencement of the Christian era. He is said to have assembled a grand ecclesiastical council of five hundred Buddhist monks and priests, under the presidency of Vasubandhu, which fixed the canon of their sacred books, the commentary styled the Upadesa and other Scriptures. These were engraved on plates of copper, by the King's order, and were carefully sealed up in a stone chest, which was deposited in a shrine of the greatest sanctity. But they have never been discovered by the later followers of Buddha; and that creed has been superseded, in the territories referred to, with some exceptions, by Mohammedanism on the one hand, Brahminical Hindooism on the other, and the independent persuasion of the Sikhs. It was, however, probably from Cabul that the apostles of Buddhism spread their doctrine through the countries north of the Hindoo Koosh and Himalayas, embracing Thibet and Northern China; while Ceylon was the source of a south-eastern propagandist movement, which achieved a lasting success in the Burmese and Siamese nations. These local antiquities of the Cabul river valley, in the neighbourhood of Jellalabad, are therefore associated with great historical developments of native civilisation throughout the most populous countries of Asia.

Our Special Artist, being recognised as a zealous student and diligent inquirer upon subjects of the kind, was favoured by the British military authorities with peculiar facilities to pursue his researches on the spot. He was enabled to begin excavations at the Ahin Posh Tope, in which, by-the-way, he found a small hoard of gold coins, about twenty in number, some of the Roman period, but mostly of the Macedonian kingdom of Bactria, with a golden relic holder. This treasure-trove was delivered to Major Cavagnari and General Sir Samuel Browne, who sent it to Lord Lytton at Simla. The Ahin Posh Tope, of which we give an illustration, is a circular building, 80 ft. in diameter, standing upon a square raised platform, the sides of which measure 100 ft., and this was surrounded by a large square inclosure, part of the walls of which can yet be traced, though overbuilt, in the north side, by the wall of a mediæval fortress. The old walls of the Buddhist architects are constructed of roughly squared blocks, with slate packing between them. At the south side of the outer inclosure Mr. Simpson discovered the foundations of what seems to have

been a grand exterior portico and gateway, with steps probably leading up to it. This must have been the principal approach to the temple, and here stood, "like janitors guarding the gate," some colossal Buddhist figures. Two of the feet, with a portion of the legs above the ankles, were found lying buried amidst the debris; each foot was 23 in. long, so that the figures were at least 12 ft. high: they were made of stucco, and were beautifully modelled. The inner quadrangle, or platform supporting the tope in the centre of the inclosure, has projections at each of its four sides, which appear to have been steps; but those on the north and south belong to the original Buddhist design, while those on the west and east are later additions. This inner square court had fourteen pilasters along each side, standing 6 ft. apart, and on the west side were found the remains of five stucco figures: there had probably been six figures on each side standing between the pilasters. The circular building of the tope had been stuccoed all over; in the centre of its floor was a small cell formed of slates about 15 in. square, and of the same depth, in which the gold coins and reliquary were deposited. Adjacent to the outer square inclosure to the west is a large quadrangular space, marked by ridges and mounds of earth and fragments of ancient walls, which is thought to have been the Vihara, or Monastery, attached to the temple; but it seems to have afterwards become the site of a mud village of a much later date. On the east side of the tope inclosure is an underground aqueduct, of the kind which is common in Afghanistan, called a "Karais," to supply water for the use of the temple, as the Cabul river is a mile distant. It is to be hoped that this interesting place will be thoroughly examined by the officers of the Indian Archaeological Survey Department, one of whom, Mr. J. D. Beglar, is already engaged on the Buddhist remains in the Khyber Pass.

EXHIBITION IN BLACK AND WHITE.

This Exhibition, at the Dudley Gallery, grows in importance and interest. The present collection is enriched by many new contributors, including Mr. F. Goodall and other eminent English artists, and several distinguished foreign etchers and designers. The contingent of drawings for the wood-engraver furnished by the proprietors of this and other illustrated newspapers and periodicals are of, perhaps, more than usual merit, and the greatly extended cultivation of etching has added very much further to the value of the display. The recent magnificent gatherings of drawings by the old masters at the Royal Academy and the Grosvenor have, doubtless, helped to stimulate and educate the public to the appreciation of the first conceptions or first impressions of the painters, to study the genesis of their inventions, or the modes of their receptivity, and to analyse their technical means of interpretation. A comparison of some of the best works here with those of the Old Masters should yield very profitable results. But we have not space to trace the fundamental differences that would be found to exist in many cases, or to discuss the many important questions that such comparison would raise. Suffice it to say that contemporary work frequently fails from imperfect knowledge of the nude human figure—the necessary basis of all noble design; that imagination or fancy is not directed to purely artistic ends, but consciously to procure a pleasing superficially picturesque result; and that the many works which do not aspire beyond realistic imitation lack, in a corresponding degree, the honest, naïve singleness of purpose of the old masters. Although, also, this exhibition is serviceable in many ways, it is productive of unmitigated mischief in one direction. Like the winter exhibitions of the water-colour societies, it not only permits artists to content themselves with a lower standard of work for public show than would otherwise see the light, but it encourages them to add (with a view to selling, not to improvement) factitious finish to rudimentary performances which should be kept in their portfolios for after reference.

It is scarcely necessary to classify the multifarious contents of this exhibition. We shall therefore take the order of the catalogue in the following remarks, grouping, however, the contributions of a given artist where it may seem necessary, but quoting the title only of works which, though thereby to be understood as noteworthy, may not appear to call for further observation. We commence them with No. 6—one of an extensive series of illustrations by W. Small of the story "Under One Roof," all of them distinguished more or less by dramatic intelligence and finesse, and very well drawn. "Lucky Dog" (8), a drawing by Percy Macquoid, which has been engraved in this Journal. "The Old Market, Florence" (13), is a very vigorous etching by J. H. Bradley, a painter resident in Florence, who has lately obtained marked success as an *aquarelliste*; his "Part of the Giudecca, Venice" (126), is also specially remarkable for beautiful toning, dexterously obtained by the artist himself in printing. "Kindred Spirits" (19), a girl in a swing and a kitten climbing a tree; a study by Lionel Smythe for his Academy picture. "The Mistletoe Bough" (23), by A. E. Emslie, a design made for this journal—as likewise is the picturesque mill relieved against a clouded evening sky (29) by Samuel Read. "La Chariotte de Foin" after Jules Dupré, (27), etched by Th. Chauvel, is a very vigorous rendering of the painter's strong and, as they inevitably appear reduced to black and white, forced effects. Two small etchings in one frame (30) after Meissonier's "Le Portrait du Sergent," and "Une Chanson" by A. Mongin, are as marvellous for delicacy and precision as even the painter's own work, and, like it, they have the satisfying completeness which makes us forget momentarily the microscopic dimensions, till we apprehend them afresh with renewed wonder. See also "Le Schisme" (300), after Vibert, by the same. "Trafalgar Tavern, Greenwich" (35), is one of several etchings by J. Tissot, with which our readers may have made acquaintance—at all events, their subjects are not new, and therefore we need not dwell upon them. "Anxious Hours," etching after Israels (36), by L. Lowenstein, somewhat misses the broken suggestive effect of the painter. The artist is happier in his etching after Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Mrs. Robinson (50). "Rochers de Douarnenez" (38), an etching by L. Le Conteux, is noticeable for its firm incisive lines; but the movement of waves cannot be rendered in this rigid and rather mechanical manner. We have nothing but praise, however, for this artist's etched profile in shade of a female head (154). It may be contended that the character of line has too much of the regularity of engraving with the burin; but we are absolutely indifferent to the means, provided a satisfactory result be attained: an artist should not be a slave to mere material processes. "As Dry as a Line-Kiln" (39), after Seymour Lucas, etching by V. Lhuillier. See also "The Waning of the Honeymoon," after G. H. Boughton. "Miss Ware" (48), an agreeable portrait-drawing in red chalk, by Alfred Ward. "Lady on Horseback" (49), one of several studies in sepia for water-colour drawings, by F. Tayler. The only fault that some will find with the careful etching by Brunet-Debaines of "The Church of San Saluto" (57), after Canaletto, is that it approaches too near engraving proper. Edwin Edwards's very large etching of "London from the Observatory, Greenwich" (58), is so considerable a *tour-de-force* technically, and has so much merit in detail that



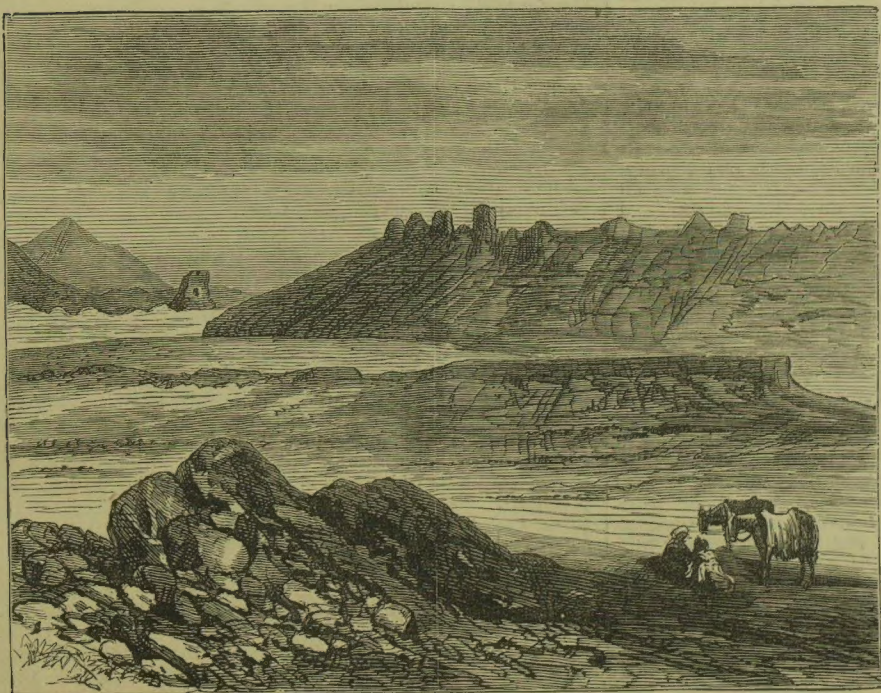
THE AFGHAN WAR: KHELAT-I-GHILZI, BETWEEN CANDAHAR AND GHUZNI.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.
FROM A SKETCH BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL FANE, C.B.

AFGHAN SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

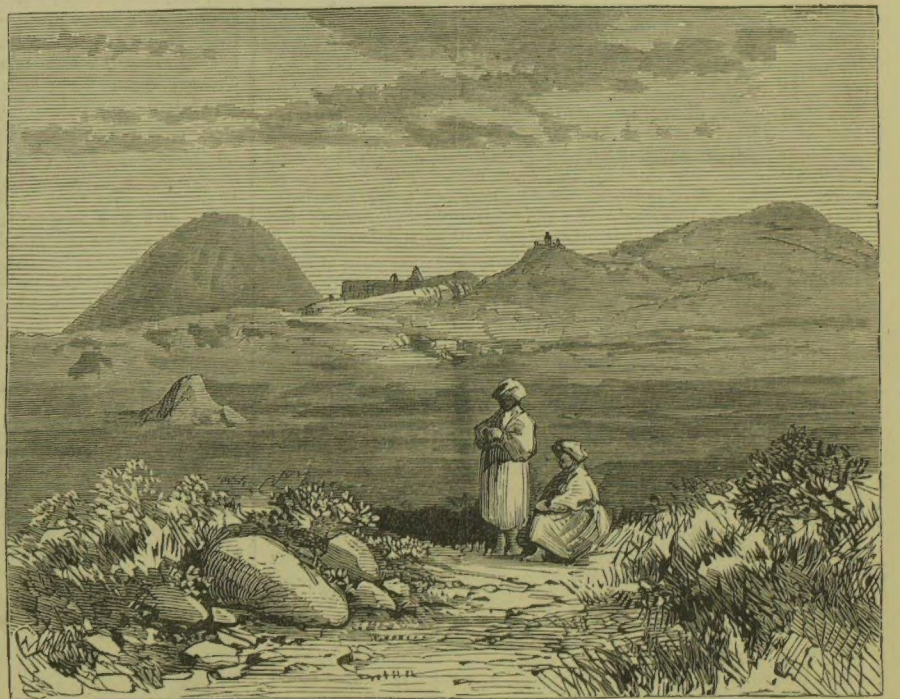
SEE PAGE 591.



A GOORKHA SHARPENING HIS KOOKREE.



GROUP OF ANCIENT BUDDHIST TOPES, AT HADA.



THE AHIN POSH TOPE AND VIHARA, NEAR JELLALABAD.

we regret to have to make exception to the too great blackness of the masses in the foreground and the too obvious use of this blackness to give space and clearness to the panorama beyond. "Follow the Drum" (74), by G. A. Storey, will be recognised by our readers as the pleasant original of one of our illustrations. Seymour Haden's etching of "Windsor" (81), if not in his best manner, is strong and effective—owing much of its aerial perspective to the blunt execution of the foreground trees; but the extreme distance is deficient in tenderness. Some charcoal drawings by this artist-amateur betray a lack of feeling for variety and breadth of gradation that is not to be concealed by the masses of black, a defect in feeling apt to be engendered by practice of the limited art of etching, especially within the range to which Mr. Seymour Haden usually confines himself. No. 94 contains two of C. Waltner's masterly etchings, one after Jordans, the other from a portrait of Mary Tudor.

We now reach the first of several important charcoal drawings by L. Hermitte, which are as acceptable as, and scarcely less complete than, his oil-pictures—a busy scene in the Fish-Market of St. Malo, vigorous in its characterisation and powerful in effect. Superior, however, as regards tone, is "La Visite Pastorale" (327). No. 102 is the first of several of the charming and *spirituelle* drawings by G. du Maurier for *L'Art et l'Amuseur*. It is no disparagement to this and other contributors to say that to recall the engravings from many of the drawings here should dispel the popular illusion that wood-engraving is a mechanical affair requiring little artistic education: it should, on the contrary, be discerned that wood-engraving—such, for example, as the "proofs" by Mr. Kitton in No. 129—demands the nicest artistic feeling, sympathy, and insight, conjoined to a highly disciplined skill of hand not absolutely necessary to the "original" draughtsman. "An old Harbour in Normandy" (105), etching by Maxime Lalanne. "The Finishing Touch" (113), by H. Stacey Marks—the humorous design of a medieval cook decorating a boar's head, which has been engraved in the *Illustrated London News*. No. 122, representing an elephant, looming more colossal still through mist, to the extreme astonishment of a couple of hares, is one of J. Wolf's imaginative peeps into animal life. "The Vanguard" (143), a bull preceding a herd, an etching by C. O. Murray after J. McWhirter. "Four etchings of Cyprus" (144), by Tristram Ellis: very good. "Fishing-Smacks Returning" (180), by Adolphe Appian.

The end wall is devoted almost entirely to a series of studies, principally in chalk, for pictures by Frederick Goodall, E. J. Poynter, and E. Burne Jones, ranging from the first rough sketches or memoranda of attitude, gesture, and expression, or "cast" of drapery, to the finished "working" drawing. Here we have an approximation to the preparatory labours of the Old Masters, as so fully disclosed for our instruction and delight in the exhibition of last winter. The large drawings by Mr. Goodall will be a surprise to many, revealing as they do a modern artist studying compositions, which some style Academic, from life, and on or near the scale of nature in all their detail, and pushing them as far almost as is possible in monochrome. A great deal of capricious and egregious nonsense touching "learned" draughtsmanship is enunciated by certain critics who, though "crammed" perhaps with the literature of art, clearly do not understand what they are talking about, since they apply the term to productions that betray pitiable ignorance of human structure. In these drawings by Mr. Goodall there is, however, "learned" draughtsmanship—so far, at least, as we may it seems expect to find it in our English School. We allude more particularly to "The Holy Mother" (224); to studies of infants, for the picture of "Water-Carriers" (240), and (on the screen) for "Sarah and Isaac" (564), the last striking us as superior in grace of design to the finished picture in the Academy. Mr. Poynter's contributions are mostly first ideas or impressions; he does not, however, seem happy in catching a fleeting attitude or gesture or transient fall of drapery, which is all that is sought for in such sketches; whilst there is little indication of the power of drawing and modelling which he has shown in the limbs of some of the figures in his Nausicaa picture. Mr. Burne Jones is essentially an unlearned draughtsman, never having mastered more than the rudiments of human form, though he imitates so closely the mannerisms of Mantegna and other pre-Raphaelite masters that his works have a savour of early art, which "learned" critics of an archaeological turn feel of course bound to admire. Yet how little he really comprehends the intelligent aims of his prototypes is evinced in some drawings here on very dark-toned green paper. What did the old artists use dark-toned paper for? What but to study the "lights" which they rendered in body-colour with touches of consummate precision and truth; whereas in Mr. Jones's drawings there is scarcely any white used, and that applied only with fumbling uncertainty. To do him justice, however, we find some of his figures expressive in intention; and one study of a female head in a reclining position asleep (238) is, allowing a motive for the exhausted and woe-begone expression, so beautiful and pathetic that, to our mind, it is far preferable to any of the artist's exhibited pictures this year.

We resume our circuit of the walls at J. W. Waterhouse's effective drawing of Diogenes eyed curiously by Greek maidens (270). "A French Peasant" (282), by J. Cazin, shows a method of advancing an oil-picture in sepia. "La Partie d'Ecarté" (289), by F. Huard. "St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall" (298), by W. J. Richards. "Garden Party" (301), a graceful drawing by A. Hopkins for an illustrated contemporary. No. 306, a composition of puppies by J. W. Bottomley. "Putney Old Bridge" (326), by J. Whistler, very direct and laconic, as usual. "Mort de Chramm, Fils de Clotaire" (330), pen-and-ink study by E. Luminais for his remarkable picture in the Salon, should have had a better place. "Alfred Tennyson" (337), by P. Rajon, one of the most noteworthy works here. Although an etching, it is not only more searching, but also more complete in modelling than any recent portrait; but a graver expression was perhaps desirable. No. 339, a composition of withered tree and ruined castle relieved against the rising moon, is the poetic design by Mason Jackson for our last Christmas Number. Near by is G. D. Leslie's charming "Vicar's Daughter" (363), engraved for the same Number. "Ailsa Craig" (354), a very large and very effective charcoal drawing by F. Powell. "The Rookery at Hyde" (365), by C. P. Slacombe. "Entry of Charles V. into Antwerp" (366), after Makart, by A. Lalauze: the masses of bitumen in the original "come" too black in this etching; and "The Derby Day," after Charles Green, by the same. No. 386, a study of a bull in charcoal, by Heywood Hardy. "Artists and Amateurs" (403)—i.e., British tars and Algerian boatmen—by J. E. Hodgson: first-rate for character; as likewise is "E dolce far niente" (561), a number of idlers about a bazaar. Sir Frederick Leighton's "Helen of Troy" (427) seems strangely empty in R. Josey's engraving, and among other defects, the light on the bosom, although intended to be from a vertical sun, is so low as to give the impression of deformity. "The Sublime and Ridiculous" (437), by E. J. Gregory, shows a smug American and his vulgar wife posing to a photographer, with the Falls of Niagara for background, an able drawing made for a contemporary. "Sending away the

Prize Crew" (461), one of several very spirited marine subjects by W. H. Overend. A frame of engravings for an edition of "Gil Blas" and other works, by Los Rios, are among the most exquisitely delicate productions here, and but little behind those of M. Mougin. "Andromeda" (505), by C. W. Morgan, is a good charcoal study of the nude, but too masculine. Lastly, on the screen, are a number of Felix Buhot's droll or fanciful little etchings, several distinguished by uncommon effects of lighting rendered with great skill; also two or three of his elaborate studies of still-life. Generally our English artists have much to learn from their foreign *confrères* who have obtained a footing in this gallery.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

INTELLECTUAL MOVEMENT OF GERMANY—HERDER.

Professor Karl Hillebrand's fourth lecture, given on Monday, June 2, was chiefly devoted to Herder. In beginning, he said that Winckelmann gave new life to antiquity by applying to it a new historical method; Lessing established the limits between the fine arts and poetry; Kant, correcting Rousseau, contended that the ideal aim of mankind was not the natural state of the savage, but a state of nature combined with culture (as in Greece); while Herder, starting from Rousseau, showed all great creations of humanity to be the work of individual or collective and national genius, not the product of intentional and reflected activity. Born in 1744, Herder ranked with the preceding generation. His marvellous precocity astonished his older contemporaries; and his "Fragments," which appeared in 1767, Wieland attributed to "a madman or a genius." Herder became the mental guide of Goethe, with whom he read the masterpieces of English literature, and who, fifty years later, described the time as "spring when everything was budding and shooting." In his principal work, "Ideas on a Philosophy of the History of Mankind," Herder opened a new insight into the secret laboratory of language, poetry, and religion. His starting-point is the conception of genius as the one acting force of the intellectual world; and he regenerated poetry by immersing it in nature and the popular element. He asserted the sublime Homeric poems to be the story, the legend, the living history of the people; and in regard to architecture, he originated Goethe's saying, "as men think and live, so they build." In respect to history, he opposed the introduction of abstract ideas—the attempt to explain what is by what is not. He would take his start from the earth itself, leading on from the history of animals to that of man. He said the God of History is the God of Nature. In regard to religion, he asserted that no one can build upon any other foundation than that of Christ; his religion needs no external sign, being its own proof, neither can it be overthrown by theological or other doubt. True religion cannot exist without morality; and true morality is religion. The Bible was the earliest source of his intellectual culture. His views on it were developed in his "Spirit of Hebrew Poetry" (1784); and to his influence may be attributed the Tübingen school with its opponents, Ewald and Bunsen. Herder was also the apostle of the humanitarian idea; yet, though protesting against national pride and prejudices, he was really a genuine patriot. His influence subsided after a time; but to-day his doctrines pervade not only all the intellectual atmosphere of Germany, but belong to all Europe.

GOETHE, KANT, AND SCHILLER.

Professor Karl Hillebrand's fifth lecture, given on Tuesday, the 10th inst., was chiefly devoted to an exposition of the philosophy of Goethe as a disciple of Herder and of Schiller as one of Kant. Goethe, thoroughly devoted to Nature, regarded man as its last and highest link, and asserted it to be man's task to understand its aims and to accomplish them. All that we find outside us—nay, within us—is object matter; but deeply within us lives a power capable of giving it an ideal form. Moreover, man is not alone, but is everywhere surrounded by limits. He must submit to the eternal and necessary laws of Nature, to rebel against which is impotent and foolish. The only attitude worthy of man in face of these fetters is resignation. Goethe's scientific discoveries relating to the metamorphoses of plants and the structure of animals confirmed him in his philosophical views. The Professor next expounded the doctrines of Kant, as if set forth by two different persons; first, in his "Critique of Pure Reason," published in 1781, a most wonderful effort of abstract thought, in which he submitted to examination the very instrument itself of philosophising; and, secondly, in his "Critique of Practical Reason" (1788), which is a virtual retraction of the first. His "Critique of Judgment" (1790) contained his views on art. Kant's whole religion was founded on the moral law, not upon history and tradition, and still less upon reason and argument, but upon the fulfilment of the duty of man to man. Germany owes much to his unflinching doctrine of morality, but still more to the large serene views of Goethe. Finally, the Professor commented on the philosophy of Schiller, who was much influenced by Kant's doctrines, but modified and attenuated them, contending that man is able to bring duty and inclination into harmony with each other, which would be realised in a truly artistic life. The aim of humanity, therefore, should be nature as purified by art; and art should be the instrument for the amendment of both personal and national character—the formation of "a beautiful soul."

GERMAN ROMANTICISM, SOCIALISM, AND NATIONALISM.

Professor Hillebrand began his sixth and concluding lecture on Thursday, the 12th inst., by discussing German Romanticism, as propounded chiefly by the Schlegels and Novalis. It did not, like that of France, aim at emancipation from all rule, but was rather a reaction against Rationalism and Hellenism, and professed to rest solely on Christianity as it existed in the Middle Ages, and to revive the spirit of chivalry. A new fairy mythology was to be created out of the fragments of Pagan and German myths, Indian and Christian legends, blended together. But in this there was no spontaneity; it was the intentional naïveté of pedants and bookworms; and there was an utter want of healthy, vigorous sensuousness, as well as natural genius, in men who made a pretence of strong passions when there was only perverted imagination. It was by their critical faculty, which they least valued, that they acted principally on their time, in poetry and art, in science and politics. They promoted the honour of Dante, and produced admirable translations of Shakespeare, Ariosto, Calderon, Camoens, Cervantes, and other great authors, and they gave an impulse to a new national German poetry, of which Uhland is a type. But the tendencies of this school were very injurious in political and ecclesiastical life, when Frederick William IV. became King of Prussia ("a Romanticist on the throne") he tried to create artificially a mediæval constitution. He did not succeed; but Germany still pays the penalty of these dangerous poetical experiments. Romanticism did little mischief to art; but in philosophy and natural science it led to monstrous hypotheses and arbitrary *a priori* speculations. In the historical sciences, however, it was exceedingly fertile; and Niebuhr, Creuzer, and the Grimms were amongst its friends. In 1830, at the same time, reaction against romanticism and rebellion against Hegel, amidst

his own disciples, Strauss, Feuerbach, Zeller, and others set in. A new school was formed of young thinkers, who advocated a return to common sense in theology, philosophy, and criticism; and a similar reaction against tradition took place in regard to jurisprudence and history. But with this also sprung up a "Young Germany," opposed to Christianity, government, and all forms of aristocracy, social and moral; and claiming for the people, with supreme power, the right to all material enjoyments, even luxuries—going far beyond Heine and Börne. But since 1850 this current has been much counteracted by the development of a new German national spirit, sober and practical, having for its leaders men like Gervinus and Mommsen, decidedly English in their sympathies, and Liberals of a Constitutional type. They aimed to establish a State like our own, and saw in Protestant Prussia the power to realise their wish. When this work has been firmly secured against the storms which may threaten it, Germany, said Professor Hillebrand, will "take up again her part in the common work of Europe, the civilisation of mankind, under whatever national form it may be produced." These eloquent and comprehensive lectures should be published.

STUDY OF MODERN HISTORY.

Professor J. R. Seeley, in his third lecture, given on the 3rd inst., discussed the possibility of studying history without party spirit, and with the view of guiding our political life. Thus, in considering the policies of different statesmen such as Pitt and Fox, we should try to discover which was the more beneficial to the country, irrespective of party. In history, as in religion, we are too apt to begin with fixed opinions, and seek to support them rather than search for truth. We accept the hasty conclusions of ignorant zeal, because honest; and decry calm judicial investigation as quietism. In politics, mere energy may be over-estimated, and the importance of the subject of party strife exaggerated. Among other illustrations of the fallacy of judging by party-names, the Professor referred to the Tories of the beginning of the eighteenth century as the peace party, the opponents of standing armies as dangers to liberty, regarding William III. as a despot and Marlborough as a possible Cromwell, and not resting till they obtained the peace of Utrecht in 1713, whereby France was saved. Yet it was the Tories who were the war party, under George III., who carried the French war to a triumphant conclusion in 1815. On the other hand, the Whigs, who have been regarded as the party of progress, were politically languid and inactive when dominant under George I. and II., and had nothing in common with the moderate reformers of the present century. In fact, both parties looked backward rather than forward, aiming rather to be guided by the wisdom of their ancestors, and maintain their institutions, than make any change. The three great advocates of progress in the seventeenth century, Bacon, Strafford, and Milton, were certainly not influenced by party spirit. It was Pope who spoke sneeringly of the Divine right of kings to govern wrong; and Whigs and Tories vied with each other in applauding the declamations against tyranny, in Addison's "Cato."

Professor Seeley began his fourth and concluding lecture on Thursday, the 5th inst., by commenting on the way in which our study of history is cramped through neglect of that of the Continent, in consequence of which no special labour has been devoted to the subject, and no valuable works produced. Thus, in the last few years, when accurate information has been greatly needed respecting the political history of Germany and Russia, none has been forthcoming: the publication of books of reference respecting them having been discouraged as unprofitable speculations, while elaborate works on Grecian and Roman history, such as those of Curtius and Mommsen, of no practical importance in British politics, have been eagerly read. No doubt there is a kind of conversational knowledge of European affairs prevailing; but in regard to the detailed history of Germany, France, Italy, and Russia during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, we have been too much influenced by the notion that where there is no liberty there is no politics, and therefore no history. After the Reformation, Catholicism and despotism prevailed upon the Continent, and we, in our prejudiced insularity, have thought European history beneath our notice. Yet a period of political decay is well worthy of study, and much may be learnt by pathological research, although repulsive to our taste. It is also erroneous to imagine that political liberty is essential to the progress of literature and philosophy; and the great intellectual development of Germany took place under a decaying empire, and amid a number of petty Courts. Despotism, moreover, is not always decay; and even such unpleasant periods as the reign of Louis XV. are not devoid of valuable political instruction. Our ignorance in this respect incapacitates us for sound judgment of Continental politics, and renders us incapable of either understanding England's true place in history or comprehending the unity of history. To remedy this evil, provision should be made for the special study and teaching of modern European history in our Universities and schools.

RECENT SPECTROSCOPIC INVESTIGATIONS.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., at the evening meeting on Friday, the 6th inst., submitted to the members some of the results obtained by Professor G. D. Liveing and himself in their study of the reversal of the lines of metallic vapours, in which they employed apparatus, connected with the voltaic arc, for producing very high temperatures. He began by referring to the invention of spectrum analysis by Bunsen and Kirchhoff in 1859, by means of which the new metals, caesium and rubidium, were quickly discovered, and the presence of each element in a mixture of metallic vapours could be readily detected, since each metal gives its own peculiar bright line or lines. Wollaston first observed that the solar spectrum contains fixed black lines; and a great many more have been detected by Fraunhofer (from whom they have been named) and by others. It had also been observed that the bright lines produced in the spectrum by the luminous vapour of various metals coincide with the black lines in the solar spectrum. Kirchhoff, by a series of experiments, was led to infer that each of these dark lines is caused by the presence in the sun's atmosphere of the luminous vapour of the metal which gives the coincident bright line. Thus from the vapour of the metal sodium he obtained a spectrum with a double bright yellow line, coincident with Fraunhofer's dark double line D. When he interposed a sodium flame between the prism and a Drummond's light (the spectrum of which is continuous) a dark double line was produced. When sunlight was passed through the sodium flame the line became more distinct. By this means he inferred the presence of the vapour of sodium and other metals in the sun's atmosphere. The substitution of dark for bright lines is termed "reversal." The researches of Professors Liveing and Dewar were directed chiefly to observe the persistence of these bright and dark lines in reference to variations of temperature. The experiments this evening included the production of the spectrum of Siemens's machine, produced by a new prism made by Tholon, of Paris, giving great dispersion, and that of the De Meritens machine; and then by means of lime crucibles having the poles of a powerful magneto-electric battery inserted in them, an intensely high temperature was obtained, sufficient to exhibit the charac-

teristic spectra of the metals thallium, indium, cesium, rubidium, and others, as well as various compounds; their respective peculiarities being accurately pointed out. The important relation of these researches to chemical dissociation was adverted to; and, in conclusion, the Professor, by skillfully drawing off the gases between the glowing poles of the battery, showed that not only is nitrous acid formed there, but also the hydro-carbon gas acetylene and the vapour of prussic acid. In this manner, therefore, the vapour of all chemical organic bodies may be produced. The experiments with the electric arc were principally performed by Mr. Cottrell, inclosed in a large wooden closet made for the occasion.

SWIFT'S PLACE IN LITERATURE.

Professor Henry Morley, in his third and concluding lecture, given on Saturday last, the 7th inst., resumed his consideration of "The Tale of a Tub," in which Swift carried on the controversy between those in the Church who advocated subjection to tradition in religious affairs and those who referred solely to the Bible as their guide, which began with Wickliffe and his followers, was continued by the Reformers and the Puritans, and exists in our own day. "The Battle of the Books," written in relation to the hot dispute respecting the authority of the ancients and moderns in literature, in which Swift adopted the side of the ancients in agreement with Temple, was next discussed, and the amusing apologue, "The Spider and the Bee," in which he advocates "sweetness and light," was read. In 1807-8 he published some remarkable pamphlets, including "A Project for Advancing Religion and Reforming Manners" and "The Inconvenience of Abolishing Christianity." In 1710, in his Memoir relating to the Change in the Queen's Ministry, he explains in a simple manner how he became a Tory on account of his zeal for the Church, and consequently Dean of St. Patrick's in 1713. When the Whigs returned to power under George I. in 1714 he devoted himself to his cathedral duties and to the interests of Ireland, advocating the use of Irish manufactures. He was nearly prosecuted for his powerful "Draper's Letters" against Wood's halfpence (1724), which were sent from England to supply small change, and which were really good. The Government had to withdraw the coins, and the verse 1 Sam. xiv. 45 was printed and largely circulated. Professor Morley commented on the nature and tendency of "Gulliver's Travels," first published in November, 1726; and remarked on the general dissatisfaction with the state of society at the time, shown in Mandeville's "Fable of the Bees," Gay's "Beggars' Opera" and "Polly," and Pope's "Essay on Man," which foreshadowed the great changes advocated by Rousseau, culminating in the French Revolution. Under all Swift's playful satire and grotesque coarseness a spirit of sincere earnestness may generally be discerned. Swift was much affected by the death of Stella, Jan. 28, 1728. His work was stopped by an attack in 1736; he was put under restraint in 1741; and died in October, 1745. He bequeathed about £1200 for specific legacies; and the remainder, about £11,000, to found a hospital for idiots and lunatics.

THE THUNDERER GUN EXPLOSION.

Mr. F. J. Bramwell, F.R.S., who gave the discourse at the last evening meeting, on the 13th inst., began by describing the 38-ton gun, which exploded in the Thunderer, while practising near Ismid, in the Sea of Marmora, on Jan. 2 last, the details being given in large diagrams. He next explained the methods of testing the materials used in our guns, of which he exhibited specimens, and he illustrated by experiment the variations in the rapidity of the explosion of the powder, due to the difference in the size of the grains, proving that the larger the grains, the slower is the combustion. Reasons were given why slow combustion, while equally efficacious, acts less severely on the gun. About 1320 feet in a second is a low velocity, but with special arrangements, a velocity of 2265 feet with a projectile of 160 lbs. has been obtained. Other things being equal, the intensity of explosion is increased, when the space occupied by the powder is diminished. After pointing out the importance of knowing the pressures which a gun may be required to sustain, Mr. Bramwell explained the valuable chronoscope, invented by Captain Andrew Noble, to determine the velocity of the projectile within the gun at as many points as he may deem necessary, from which the degree of pressure may be ascertained. The projectiles used in the gun were next described and samples exhibited (the Palliser chilled shell and others); and details were given of the wrought-iron gun-carriage. A large plan-view of the deck of the Thunderer, showing the turrets and the position of the guns, was next commented on, followed by a description of the method of signalling and loading. Mr. Bramwell then narrated the circumstances attendant on the working of the guns on Jan. 2 last, and gave the results of various experiments, and cited the evidence presented by the remains of the gun itself, in support of the hypothesis advanced by the committee appointed to investigate, that the explosion was occasioned by double loading. He also considered and refuted various objections made to this hypothesis. The committee have recommended precautions that will render double loading impossible, and also that experiments be made with the fellow gun to that which exploded.

With this discourse the Royal Institution season was closed.

SKETCHES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The readers of Captain Lucas's pleasant book, "Camp Life and Sport in South Africa," will at once recognise the different types of native character, with their features and costume, which are shown in our page of Sketches by Mr. Doyle Glanville, a Colonial Government medical officer, formerly of the Union Steam-Ship Company's service. They are selected from a variety of races and nationalities, in several parts of the British dominions; from Capetown, from Port Elizabeth, from King William's Town, from Kaffraria, from the Dutch provinces of the upland interior, and from the half-tamed Zulus of Natal. The Malays, also, who have long been settled at Capetown, and find employment about the docks and harbour there, figure in one of these illustrations, with the singular broad straw hat, of a conical form, worn by the man, and the ample skirts and kerchiefs of the women. At King William's Town, as our own Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, showed by his Sketches there a twelvemonth ago, the "School Kaffirs," or those who have been educated by European teachers, are fond of dressing with an exaggerated imitation of English fashions, like the negroes and negresses of the West Indies and the United States. These may be compared with the simple attire of a Chief at home in British Kaffraria, in the act of putting on his "kaross," or loose coverlet of sewn jackal-skins with the ornamental tails; while the young Zulu from Natal goes almost naked, only with a very small apron and bands on his arms and ankles, and with his hair stiffened by gum and raised into a sort of bonnet. The scene of a grass hut, and the family lounging in front of it, was sketched in a kraal of British Kaffraria. A Fingo labourer at Port Elizabeth, wading through the surf with a bale of goods to be carried from the ship's boat to the shore, is an example of the inconveniences of that harbour, to which frequent reference has been made by visitors to South Africa. The pastoral occu-

pations of the Dutch Boers, and especially the new business of ostrich-farming, which has been taken up in different parts of the country with more or less success, have also been made a theme of comment upon former occasions.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W L (Swanmore).—The Pawn was not described in the original diagram received from you; the problem shall now appear.
T H (Wokingham).—The King subjected to double check must be moved out of both.
C W (Hounslow).—The problem is on our file, and will be published in due course. One of yours appeared a few weeks since.

M C (Temple).—The first practical work upon chess by a European writer was by Vincent, and was published in 1485. There is no copy of it in the British Museum. As the King cannot be exchanged or captured, its relative value compared with the other pieces cannot be assessed. We do not recommend teachers of chess.

D M (San Paulo, Brazil).—Thanks, the problems shall be carefully examined and a report given in the course of a few weeks.

A N C (Shortlands).—We have not space to spare for such a well-known position as the Indian problem. The defect in the diagram received from you is in the position of the Black Pawns on the Queen's side.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1840 received from W J C Browne, Norman Rumbelow, R Bohm, Jun. (Vienna), and M Crosbie.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1841 received from J W W, W J C Browne, F West, J de Honteyn, G G Ellison, Ireleth, E Burkhart, Chleno, S P Macartney, G C Baxter, A T Ridding, M Crosbie, and Julia Short.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1842 received from Nodrog, H Benthall, G Forbrooke, M Crosbie, Victoria, R Ingersoll, W Warren, D Templeton, An Old Hand, T W H, T Greenbank, H Miller, T Edgar, A Tremaine, Helen Lee, B L Dyke, F R Jeffrey, E Elsbury, H Langford, R Arnold, G L Mayne, R Jessop, G S Cox, Elsie V, N Warner, B W Kell, L Sharwood, L S D, R Turner, W G Trevor, East Marston, W Leeson, M O'Halloran, Kitten, E H Forster, S Farrant, H Barrett, C C E, J Parkinson, W O Dutton, T R K, Copiapino, Cant, W S B, St George, H Benthall, W S Leest, D Cornelius (Groningen), Ireleth, Lulu, G H V, C Darragh, H Stansfield, L Burnett, S Hrefall, L of Truro, D Leslie, H Brewster, G Rushby, Alpha, Chleno, Alyn, W Morrison, B F N Banks, P le Page, G C Baxter, E M (Darlington), Norman Rumbelow, and James Wilson.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1841.

WHITE.

1. Q to K B 3rd

2. K to R 3rd

3. Q, P, or R mates accordingly.

BLACK.

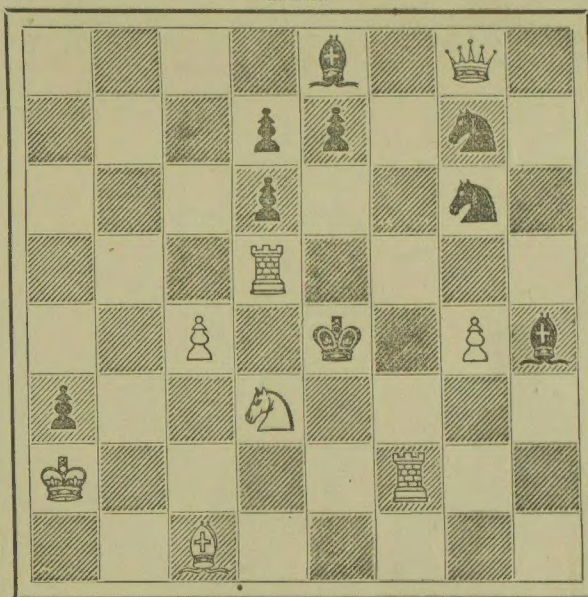
B to Q 3rd (ch)

Any move

PROBLEM No. 1844.

By W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A Game played recently at Simpson's Divan between the Rev. Professor WATTE and the Rev. Mr. MACDONNELL.
(Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Prof. W.)

1. P to K 4th

2. P to K B 4th

3. B to B 4th

4. B takes P

5. K to B sq

BLACK (Mr. M.)

P to K 4th

P takes P

P to Q 4th

Q to R 5th (ch)

Kt to K 2nd

WHITE (Prof. W.)

20.

21. Kt to K 6th

He has two pieces on prise, and challenging the exchange of Rooks is the only way out of the dilemma.

22. R to K 2nd

23. B to R 3rd

24. K to K sq

25. R to K 2nd

26. K to B sq

27. Kt to B 4th

28. B to K 2nd

29. Kt takes R

30. Kt to K sq

31. Kt to B 3rd

BLACK (Mr. M.)

Kt takes P

Q R to K sq

P to K Kt 3rd

Kt to Q 7th (ch)

Kt takes P

B to R 5th (ch)

P to K B 4th

R takes R

P to B 5th

R to K sq

The exchange of Knights is well imagined, as now, with Bishops moving on opposite colours, White has secured a drawn game.

32. B takes Kt

33. K to K 2nd

34. R to Q sq

35. R to Q 2nd

36. R to K 2nd

37. B takes R

The draw is now inevitable, and, from the moves that follow, both sides seem to have accepted that conclusion.

37. B to Q 7th

38. P to B 4th

39. K to B 3rd

40. P to K R 3rd

41. K to K 4th,

and the Game was drawn.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A match between Mr. W. N. Potter, one of our strongest English amateurs, and Mr. James Mason, of New York, was begun at the City Chess Club on Monday last. The games are to be played in the City and at Simpson's Divan alternately, with a time limit of fifteen moves an hour to each side, and the winner of five games will be declared the victor.

The handicap tournament at the Jewish Chess Club has just been concluded, the prizes falling to Mr. Harris in the first class, to Mr. S. Israel in the second, and to Mr. Goldsmith in the third.

At the Witney Chess Club the season was brought to a close on Tuesday last, when the series of prizes for which the members have been competing since the opening were distributed among the winners. The players were divided into three classes, according to their known skill; there were two prizes for each class; and twenty-four of the thirty members on the roll of the club engaged in the contest. The first prize in the first class fell to Mr. J. H. Shaylor, the vice-president; and the first prize in the second class was won by Mr. Heel. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Shaylor delivered an essay upon Chess and War; and Mr. Smithman read an amusing lecture, written by Mr. Shaylor for the occasion, entitled, "Mr. Caudle joins the Chess Club."

The Brighton Herald announces a tourney limited to one three-move problem from each competitor. The problems, accompanied by full solutions, and the name and address of the composer, the latter under a separate cover, are to be sent in before Sept. 1 next. The prize will be a copy of "English Chess Problems."

The new Edinburgh waterworks, at the Moorfoot Hills, were opened on the 13th inst. by the Lord Provost. The Water Trust and a number of leading citizens visited the reservoir at Portmore and Gladhouse. The storage capacity of the waterworks is now increased to about two billion and a half gallons. The principal reservoir, which is about twelve miles from the city, has storage capacity of 117,000,000 gallons.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 15, 1869) with sixteen codicils (the last of which is dated Oct. 22, 1878) of Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart., late of Wallington, Northumberland, and of Nettlecombe, Somersetshire, who died on March 23 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, Bart., K.C.B., and Charles Murray Adamson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. In consequence of the numerous codicils, which are all in the testator's handwriting, and the many alterations in the bequests from time to time, the deceased's testamentary dispositions are somewhat complicated. Among others, however, there are specific legacies to the Society of Arts, the College of Surgeons, London, the Ethnological Society, the British Museum, the National Portrait Gallery, the National Gallery, the South Kensington Museum, the Ashmole and University Museums, Oxford, the Athenæum Club, and the Natural History Societies of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Northumberland and Durham. To the Royal Society the testator bequeaths £1500; to the United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, £1000; to the Royal Geographical Society, £500; to the Natural History Society of Northumberland and Durham and to the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society, £100 each; to the Victoria Asylum for the Blind and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, both at Newcastle-on-Tyne, £10 each; to the Church of England Temperance Society, the Templars' Hall at Watchet, on condition that it is used solely for the purpose of furthering the temperance cause; to David Wooster all his house property at Ipswich, subject to his paying £300 thereout to the Natural History Society of that town; and to Dr. Benjamin Richardson all the wines and spirits in the cellars at Nettlecombe and Wallington for scientific purposes.

The will (dated June 24, 1877) and six codicils (dated in November, 1877, November, 1878, and January, 1879) of Robert Thompson Crawshaw, Esq., of Cyfarthfa Castle, Glamorgan-shire, who died on May 10, 1879, at the Queen's Hotel, Cheltenham, have been proved by William Thompson Crawshaw and Robert Thompson Crawshaw, the sons, John Park Sweetland, William Gray, and William Jones, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £1,200,000. The testator to his wife, Rose Mary Crawshaw, for whom he had made an ample provision by settlement in his lifetime, his carriages and carriage and saddle horses, and a pecuniary legacy of £1000. He gives to each of his younger sons, Robert Thompson Crawshaw and Richard Frederick Crawshaw, £12,000, free of legacy duty, he having given the like sum to his eldest son, William Thompson Crawshaw, on his marriage. He gives to William Jones, formerly cashier at Cyfarthfa Works, and one of his executors, £1000; to his executor John Park Sweetland, £700; to his executor William Gray, £500; to William Jones, his farm bailiff, £100; to Captain Charles Richard Macnaird, £500; to Alexander Sutherland, £100; and also legacies to some of his domestic servants. He bequeaths to trustees £100,000 sterling upon trusts for the benefit of his son, Robert Thompson Crawshaw; the like sum of £100,000 sterling for the benefit of his son, Richard Frederick Crawshaw; the sum of £100,000 Consols upon trusts for the benefit of his daughter, Rose Harriette Williams; the sum of £130,000 Consols upon trusts for the benefit of his daughter, Henrietta Louise Ralston. He devises and bequeaths his mansion of Cyfarthfa Castle, with the gardens and pleasure-grounds, and all the household furniture and effects therein, and all his works at Cyfarthfa, and all the lands, buildings, machinery, plant, and effects belonging thereto, and all the book debts and floating capital, and the farm at Cyfarthfa to his three sons, William Thompson Crawshaw, Robert Thompson Crawshaw, and Richard Frederick Crawshaw, in equal shares. He directs that during the minority of either of his younger sons his son William Thompson Crawshaw shall, so far as concerns the share of such minor, have the exclusive right of carrying on and managing the works. He devises and bequeaths all the rest of his real and personal estate to his said three sons in equal shares.

The will (dated Feb. 15, 1877) with a codicil (dated March 4, 1879) of Mr. John Simm, late of No. 15, Ovington-square, South Kensington, surgeon, formerly of the Honourable East India Company's Service, Madras Establishment, who died on March 5 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Henry Snowdon and John Calvert Croxley, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to the London Aged Christians' Society, with which he had been connected for many years, £500; to the Society for the Relief of Asiatics at Limehouse, £100, and the proceeds of the sale of the vase and stand given him by the natives of Nellore. There are numerous other legacies, and the residue of his property he leaves to Miss Mary Ann Croxley and the said John Calvert Croxley.

The will (dated March 6, 1869) of the Rev. Frederick Fanshawe, formerly Head Master of Bedford Grammar School, but late of Uckfield, Sussex, who died on March 27 last at Cheltenham, was proved on the 15th ult. by Mrs. Mary Louisa Fanshawe, the widow, the Rev. Henry Leighton Fanshawe, the brother, and William Hammond Solly, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator, after giving legacies to his wife and to his executors, gives the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his children.

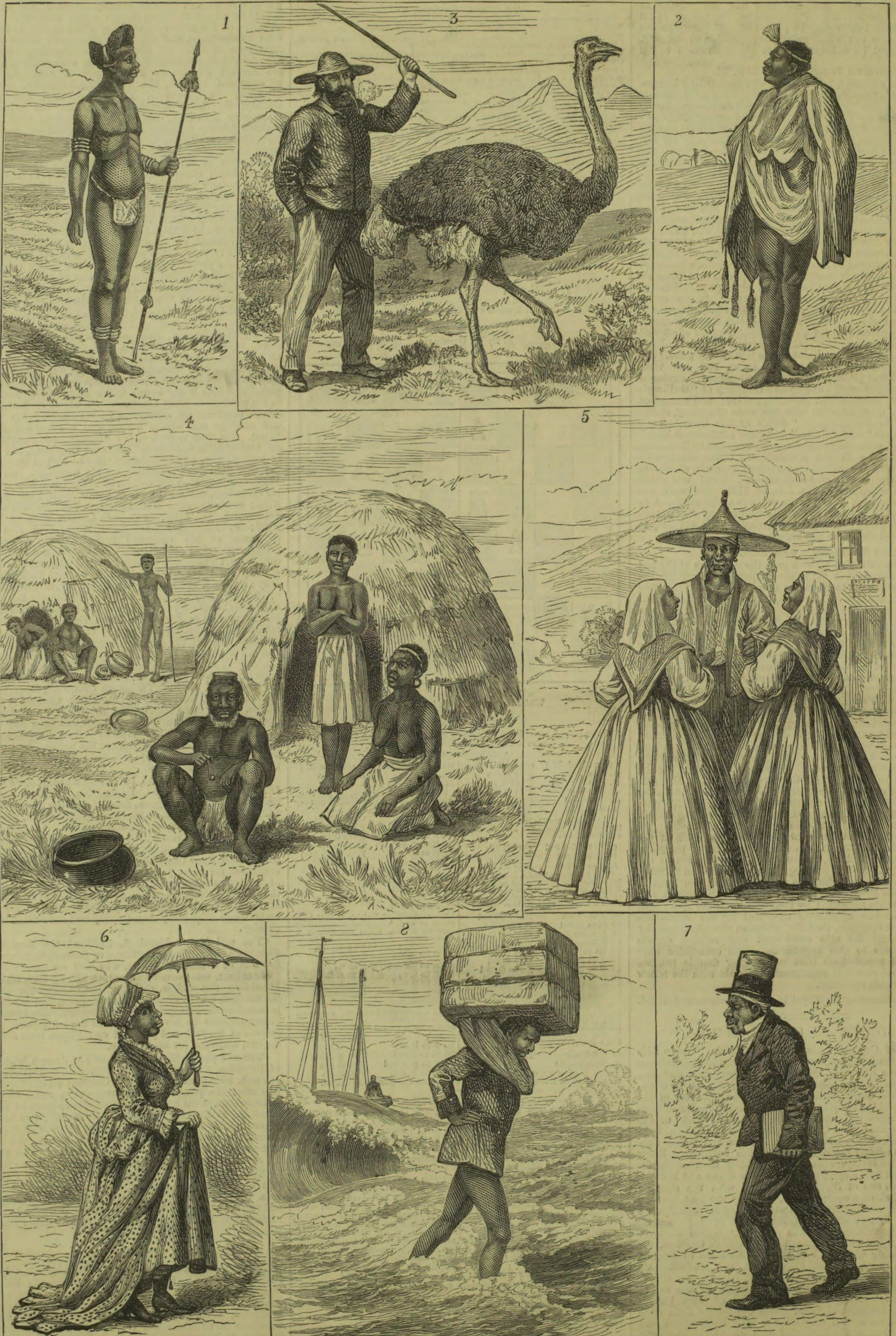
The will (dated May 12, 1877) of Mr. Joseph Watmuff, late of Brighton, who died on the 14th ult., was proved on the 5th inst. by Albert Stretton and Clement Edwin Stretton, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £9000. The testator devises his half-share in sixty-two acres at Toft, Lincolnshire, to his brother, Stephen Watmuff; and among the other legacies may be mentioned the bequest of £500 to Dr. Barnardo's Home for Destitute Lads, £1000 to the Leicester Infirmary, and £50 to the Brighton Hospital. The residue of his real and personal property he leaves to Clement Stretton.

The will (dated Dec. 9, 1870) of Mr. William Hampton, late of Applesham Coombs, Sussex, yeoman, who died on Dec. 29 last, has been proved by Mrs. Ann Hampton, the widow, the acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The only persons interested under the will are testator's wife and children.

At the annual meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Society, held on the 12th inst., at Burlington House—Mr. W. Spottiswoode, the president, in the chair—the following gentlemen nominated by the council were duly elected Fellows:—James Anderson, M.D., the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, Sir Henry Bessemer, Professor A. Crum-Brown, W. L. Buller, G. H. Darwin, Professor J. D. Everett, Professor F. S. B. François de Chaumont, M.D., Professor G. D. Liveing, G. Matthey, G. J. Romanes, A. Schuster, Ph.D., Professor H. G. Seeley, B. Williamson, and T. Wright, M.D. The following were also elected foreign members of the Society:—Arthur Anwers, of Berlin; Luigi Cremona, of Rome; Jean Louis Armand de Quatrefages, of Paris; Georg Hermann Quincke, of Heidelberg; Théodore Schwann, of Liège; Jean Servais Stas, of Brussels.

SKETCHES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



1. Young Zulu Chief, Natal.
2. Kaffir Chief, robed in a kaross of jackal skin.
3. Dutch Boer, with an ostrich.

4. Kaffir kraal and domestic life.
5. Malays at Capetown.
6. Civilised Kaffir belle in King William's Town.

7. Civilised Kaffir going to church or chapel.
8. Fingo landing ship's cargo, Port Elizabeth.